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WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

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AMERICA'S MESSAGE OF GOOD WILL TO INDIA.

(*Broadcast by Col. Louis Johnson—President Roosevelt's Personal Envoy to India*).

To the successful prosecution of the war and to the perfection of a noble peace, I pledge you the most earnest efforts of the people of the United States and of their great leader, and to those high ends we have dedicated our lives, our fortunes and our satred honour.

PRESIDENT'S GREETINGS.

Through me, the President wishes to extend to you, the good people of India, his greeting, his felicitation and his good wishes. I bring a similar message also from the people of the United States, in whose name, and on whose behalf, I have the privilege to salute you.

AMERICA AND ASIA.

Years of prosperous and honourable trade, and years of friendly political and cultural relationships have given to the United States a peculiarly well-defined policy in respect of Asia.

In no other sphere, perhaps, are our ideals and responsibilities more clearly stated.

In the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty, for example, we made it plain that it was part of our basic political philosophy that there must be freedom and equality, without hindrance or discrimination, in the commercial and political intercourse of sovereign States.

From that expressed conviction we cannot, we will not, withdraw. And it is precisely because Japan's militarists found the conception of a world in which free States should freely deal one with another so intolerable, that Japan went to war against the United States.

Naturally, we shall resist, the attacker with every means in our power, and having been forced to draw the sword, we will not, you may be very sure, sheathe it again until complete and unquestioned victory is won.

THE UNITED NATIONS.

Japan's friends have become our enemies. Those whom Japan attacks have become our allies.

Swiftly there has crystalised the war front of the United Nations, the concerted effort of all those who are resisting, and will continue to resist Nazi, Fascist and Japanese aggression.

WANTED INDIA'S HELP.

The United Nations propose to win this war. There is no other possibility. The United Nations want India's help. For my own United States, I ask the help of the people of India in winning this war.

WE SHALL HELP INDIA.

But much more than that, the United Nations want to help India to defend herself against a cruel and rapacious aggressor, whose covetous eyes have long been fastened on this fair country, and whose merciless militarists cold-bloodedly plan the enslavement of India's millions, just as they have planned, and tried to carry out the enslavement of the Chinese, the Malays, the Filipinos, and the Javanese: and, indeed, as they have already accomplished the enslavement of the Formosans, the Koreans and the Manchurians.

RISING SUN AND SLAVERY.

No country has a greater stake in the victory of the United Nations than has India. Only by throwing back the aggressor and invader can India hope to take her place among tho great States of the world.

There is no road to high national destiny under the banner of the Rising Sun of Japan or the Nazi Swastika of Germany.

WORLD'S BILL OF RIGHTS.

What we are fighting for now is, in a sense, a larger Bill of Rights, a Bill of Rights for all peoples everywhere. It is an international, a world wide Bill of Rights, the declaration, as President Roosevelt has said, that all men everywhere should enjoy freedom of speech, freedom from fear.

COMRADES AND ALLIES.

It is in such a cause that the people of my United States expect to find in the people of India their natural comrades and allies.

INDIA AND CHINA.

India's future, no less than ours, is at stake in that conflict. We should be recreants, indeed, therefore, if we did not do all in our power to help India to fight off the aggressor ; to help India to help us.

Our own interests, however, are not confined merely to the exigencies of war and the plotting of battlefields. Naturally, the United Nations propose to defend themselves wherever the Axis attacks.

Naturally, we expect to carry the war to the enemy, to hammer home our attacks, wherever he is vulnerable.

But in the long-range view, there is something bigger, something finer, at stake.

We in the United States are watching with profound interest and deep emotion the development of India and China, because we realise that in Indian and Chinese hands lies the destiny of Asia, the security and stability of Asia.

The union of these two greatest Asiatic population blocs in the cause of liberty and enlightenment may well be the greatest political development of 10 centuries.

At the present time, our road to China is through India. China herself is developing her great western and south-western Provinces; and, as roads are built, railway lines established, and ports opened, will find a part of her outlet to the world, not merely on the Pacific, but on the Indian Ocean.

China and India, as we see it, have much in common. Each has a very old and very valuable cultural civilisation, which we view with the utmost respect and admiration.

Each is achieving a new national self-consciousness, a new popular soul, a new popular will.

When these two great peoples are standing shoulder to shoulder in the cause of a better world, we know that the future of Asia is secure. We know that if either is conquered, or both overrun, as the Japanese so blandly boast will be the case, there will be nothing but chaos in Asia.

VICTORY THE GOAL.

The force of circumstances has brought us together in this friendly meeting. The force of a common enemy has brought all the United Nations closer together in the joint defence of a worthy cause.

O, good people of India, give us your confidence, as we will give you ours. The United Nations will not falter in their obligations. They will not betray those who have reposed their trust in their eventual and inevitable triumph.

There is no goal for us, and for you, except victory. And in that victory, may I say on behalf of the President of the United States, that we propose to bring to the problem of the eventual peace, no less than to the battlegrounds of the immediate war, our aroused conscience, our highest resolves, our loftiest ideals.

LECTURE XCIII.

FRANCE.

We are accustomed to associate with the Nazi régime in occupied countries every form of cruelty and callousness. But, for sheer diabolical cunning, nothing can surpass Hitler's treatment of France. To occupy only two-thirds of the country and to allow a national hero to hold the reins of Government in the unoccupied area was a master stroke of genius. **By so doing, Hitler accentuated the confusion existing in the minds of Frenchmen—not only in France but all over the world—and he was able to extend his influence to territories where his armies had not even set foot—to North Africa, to Syria, to Indo-China.**

Suppose he had occupied the whole of metropolitan France and the French Government had fled. France would then have been in the same position as the Netherlands. The French Government would have carried on the fight from London. The French Empire—including Indo-China—would have remained solidly with the Allies. And, perhaps more important than all, the French people would not have been plunged into a soul-destroying whirlpool of indecision.

MUDDLING THE NATIONAL MIND.

Indecision. That is the instrument Hitler has used against the French nation. It may have become a little blunted in recent months, but it brought quick profits while it was sharp. Marshal Pétain, the victor of Verdun, was admired and respected. He talked continuously of patriotism and promised to restore France to her former greatness. The people believed in him. So, against the

Frenchman's ingrained abhorrence of the Germans was set his instinctive loyalty to the French Government and particularly to its chief, whose integrity and sincerity were thought to be beyond question. **This was the dilemma which the Nazis cunningly created in French minds everywhere.**

While it is not my intention to-night to discuss the behaviour of the Vichy Government, this brief reference to Hitler's strategy of muddling the national mind may help to sketch in the background against which events in the occupied territory must be viewed.

FRANCE MUST FEED GERMANY.

Every effort has been made to secure popular approval for a complete reorientation of French foreign policy. A few days after the conclusion of an armistice, an article appeared in the Paris newspaper *L'Oeuvre.* It was written by a leading French Quisling—Marcel Déat. You will gather the general gist of it from two sentences which I quote :—

"*France must make clear that she wants to belong to the Continental bloc, led by Germany militarily. France must become agricultural rather than industrial and must conclude far-reaching economic agreements with Germany and Italy.*"

Here was the first sign that the Nazis did not intend to content themselves with the defeat of the French armies. **The Nazi plan was to give Germany the monopoly of all industries in Europe, while the countries under German domination were to feed the German nation.** The German monopoly would preclude the possibility of large-scale armed revolt by the subject peoples, while at the same time ensuring a higher standard of living for the self-styled *Herrenvolk.*

WHEAT.

Déat's article takes on a new meaning when read in conjunction with a paragraph in the *Voelkischer Beobachter* four months later. It read :—"*We are just as much interested in the French harvest as the French themselves.*" Nothing could be more frank than that. And here's another news item, published in the *Koelnische Zeitung* the following spring :—"*There is no sign of North German wheat,*" says the report, "*but, on the other hand, the mills of thr Upper Rhine district have several times received French wheat.*"

And no wonder. By the time that report appeared in the German Press the Nazis had sent 800,000 tons of wheat home from Occupied France. **Later, they returned a quarter of the wheat they had stolen and with it they sent half a million tons of newsprint, so that the controlled Paris Press could extol German generosity and German humanitarianism, as exemplified by this noble gesture on the part of the conqueror.**

POTATOES.

Although France normally grows five times more potatoes than the British Isles, the Germans requisitioned so many crops that potatoes were almost unobtainable in the market places. Queues of as many as 500 would form whenever potatoes were offered for sale, and irate French housewives nicknamed the Nazis '*Colorado Beetles.*' (The Colorado beetle is a pest that attacks potato crops locust-fashion, leaving nothing behind).

A Swiss report, published in November 1940, said the French peasantry had been forbidden to thresh corn, dig potatoes or slaughter animals without German permission, and that sixty per cent of the crops were earmarked for Germany.

By the overvaluation of the Reichsmark relatively to French francs, the German soldiers found themselves with surplus pay which they used to buy up all the clothes, wool and silk stockings and underwear they could lay hands on. French textile industries are now working at only one-third of their normal capacity owing to shortage of raw materials, and one of the results of this is that many Frenchmen are now wearing **paper waistcoats** imported from Sweden. The Germans have requisitioned huge stocks of leather and rubber, so the French have to be content with **wooden shoes.**

TANKS FOR HITLER.

The occupation costs imposed by the Germans pay the expenses of the occupying forces three times over. Part of the balance is being used to buy up shares in French industrial enterprises. Two famous French automobile manufacturers—*Renault* and *Citroen*—are now virtually subsidiaries of the German armaments industry, and are turning out tanks for Hitler. Another well-known firm—*Hispano Suiza*—is making aero-engines. It was certainly not by accident that all the main commercial and industrial centres were included in the occupied zone.

Nor was it a mere oversight on the part of the Germans that, when the armistice was signed, no definite promise was made about the repatriation of nearly two million French prisoners of war. **Hitler knew full well that there was hardly a French family that had not a brother, a husband, a son or a father in some German prison camp. Here was a ready-made opportunity of enforcing collaboration by blackmail.**

THE BURNING QUESTION.

Although hostilities ceased more than eighteen months ago, technically Germany is still at war with France, and is therefore entitled to hold the prisoners until such time as she chooses to supersede the armistice by a peace treaty. The Paris Press and Radio—run by the Nazis and their stooges—base much of their propaganda on this burning question. **Every show of resistance**

is portrayed as a betrayal of the prisoners, whose release—I quote the Paris radio—"has to be postponed day after day because certain ignoble Frenchmen have still failed to understand the facts."

And what are those facts? The B. E. F. left France in the lurch, and ran for their lives, as soon as the German armies appeared over the horizon. The British and their Allies haven't a snowball's chance in hell of winning the war. Therefore, if France wants to be of any importance in the world after the war, she had better start collaborating with the Germans right now. If the French people will only stop dreaming of an Allied Victory, and realise that their only hope for the future lies in collaborating with the Axis, then ....ah, then, perhaps, the Fuehrer might consider signing a peace treaty and sending all those bread-winners home to their families.

PROPAGANDA AMONG PRISONERS.

While Hitler's hirelings in Paris try to hammer this into French heads at home, Goebbels gets busy in the prison camps. Typical of German thoroughness in this respect is a story from a neutral source. According to this informant, all the prisoners in a certain camp who hailed from Brittany were paraded before an official of the Nazi Propaganda Ministry. This gentleman had been at great pains to learn the Breton language and it was in this tongue that he harangued them for several hours on the subject of Franco-German relations and how they could be improved. The soldiers stood dumbfounded; they did not understand a word. **Goebbels, in his enthusiasm for local colour and his meticulous attention to detail, had overlooked the fact that the Breton language has not been spoken in Brittany for 800 years.**

WAS MARTYRDOM A CRIME?

The propaganda drive goes on, the latest move being the resumption of the Riom trials, whose purpose was made clear three days ago when Dr. Schmidt, head of the German Foreign Office Press Department, said in a statement:—

"*The French nation must be reminded that it was a great crime to start a war with Germany.*"

But, despite all the propaganda that roars about his ears, the Frenchman—from his personal experience—is becoming more convinced than ever that it was no crime at all to fight the Nazis. It was martyrdom. And, hearing of Russia's splendid stand and the entry of the United States into the war, he senses the certainty of ultimate triumph for the cause in which France fell. Pétain's laurels are beginning to droop sadly. A letter written by a Frenchman last August said:—

"*A year ago, at least eighty per cent of us were behind Marshal Pétain. Now the proportion is completely reversed.*"

"DISQUIET GAINS GROUND."

And in the same month the Marshal himself admitted he was losing his grip on the public imagination. "*Frenchmen,*" he said, "*I have grave things to tell you. For some weeks past I have felt an ill wind rising in many regions of France. Disquiet gains ground. Doubt clutches the soul. The authority of my government is disputed.. ....*"

In vain did Goebbels try to scare the French with bloodcurdling stories of the Bolshevik menace. On October 5 last year, one of his mouthpieces, Paul Marion, made an anti-Bolshevik speech at Lyons. After criticising those who listened to foreign broadcasts and rejoiced at the announcement of "*alleged victories won by Marshal Timoshenko,*" Marion continued: "*But what would happen if, all of a sudden, their radio sets broadcast the following report—' The Bolshevik Army is entering Poland! The Bolshevik Army is penetrating Germany! The Bolshevik Army is in France!'?*" **This was immediately greeted with frantic cheering and applause.**

"THE FRENCH DETEST US."

From the testimony of uncensored letters from France and the statements of Frenchmen who have escaped to join De Gaulle, it is evident that **75 per cent of the people in Vichy France, and 90 per cent of those in the occupied zone, are stubbornly opposed to any fnrther gesture of collaboration with the Axis.** And the Italian Press-in spite of Nazi censorship, readily corroborates this finding.

Last September an article in *Giornale d'Italia* said:—

"*At the end of last year we could have said with truth, ' The French do not like us'; to-day we can say, with even greater justification, ' The French detest us'.*"

Here's another paragraph from the same paper:—

"*The great majority of Frenchmen to-day continue to regard Britain with unshakable loyalty. How can they shake off the German yoke? How can they crush the tremendous power of the Reich? To these vexed questions the French reply from the depths of their soul: ' By the victory the British are going to win'.*"

ELOQUENT TESTIMONY.

That's what the Italians have to say. And the Germans? They may not be quite so loquacious as the Roman scribes, but the proclamations issued by General von Stuelpnagel, and subordinate commanders of the German forces in France are sufficiently eloquent. The collective fines imposed on towns where telephone lines have been found severed; the shooting of innocent hostages because Frenchmen refuse to betray their countrymen who have assaulted German soldiers and officials; and the thousands of orders

relating to less vigorous opposition, as, for example, this one which was issued in Brest :—

" *No rubbish of any kind is to be thrown out of windows while German officers and troops are passing in the street.*"

If a Frenchman is heard referring to the Germans as *Boches* he is fined 500 francs, and if he sticks his tongue out at them he is jailed for five years. **That the Germans should feel obliged to publish orders of this sort is, in itself, an admission that such seemingly petty passive resistance is not without its effect on the enemy's morale.**

Of course, there is news of more daring opposition. Three times in six months German supply dumps at Rouen were destroyed by fire, and a fine of six million francs was imposed on the city. Then, at Versailles in August last year, there was the historic case of the young French patriot, Paul Colette, who emptied a pistol into the carcases of Quislings Laval and Déat. **In the five weeks following this incident 61 Frenchmen were executed, either as hostages or after they had been condemned to death for sabotage, treason, espionage or unlawful possession of firearms.**

THE VOICE OF REASON.

But it is open to question whether acts of sabotage and shootings of German soldiers are the most effective methods of hastening the day of liberation. It is all too easy for the enemy to retaliate against temporarily disarmed men and women. In a broadcast to the French people from London last October, General De Gaulle said :—

" *In the present circumstances, do NOT kill Germans......As soon as it is possible to attack from outside as well as inside, you will receive appropriate orders ; till then, patience, preparation and resolution.*"

This line has been followed up by a number of newspapers secretly published in France under such titles as *Pantagruel*, *Liberté*, *Valmy*, and *Voix de Paris*. *Liberté*, which I'm told has at least a quarter of a million regular readers, has issued a warnimg against " *Premature agitation which might too easily attract the enemy's attention* ".

The general attitude seems to be: " Let's not waste our time just nibbling at the Giant's toes and running away quickly for fear he will stamp on us. Rather let us escape and join De Gaulle. Then we shall be properly armed and equipped and be able to fight the enemy on equal terms." It is a reasonable attitude, and from the long-term viewpoint is likely to be of more service to the Allied cause than sporadic sabotage. Escape is not easy, for the Germans have forbidden men of military age to move from one place to another without permission. But escape is not impossible, and it is being organised on a considerable scale. To quote only one instance; in Paris,

some time ago, a Frenchman and his wife were imprisoned for helping youths to escape to England. **They were caught; but not before they had made possible the enlistment of 965 young men—a whole battalion—under the banner bearing the Cross of Lorraine.**

"FRANCE HAS LOST A BATTLE......"

If those fellows had chosen to throw home-made bombs at German sentries in their home towns they would have stood a good chance of being arrested and shot. Now they will be able to make a more substantial contribution towards the liberation of their country and people. Properly equipped, they can go out to meet the enemy, whether as crews of Free French bombers flying over Germany, or in tanks fighting the Germans and Italians in Libya, or as infantrymen meeting with bayonet charges and bursts of machine-gun fire any Japanese landings on Free French islands in the Pacific.

I'm inclined to agree with their view that it's better to be part of a well organised armed force operating against vital objectives than to die a martyr for having, in a spasm of patriotic fervour, drowned a German sentry in the Seine.

In answer to Nazi propaganda which screams "Remember Oran! Remember Syria!" and in answer to Pétain's pathetic appeal to them to remember that France is a defeated nation, more and more Frenchmen are saying: "Remember De Gaulle's words when Pétain was seeking dishonourable peace: 'FRANCE HAS LOST A BATTLE; SHE HAS NOT LOST THE WAR'."

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

25—4—42 to 1—5—42.

Glad News.—Reviewing the present situation in Vizag, Mr. C. H. Masterman, Collector of Vizagapatam has made the following welcome announcement:—

"The situation so far as this town is concerned, is definitely reassuring. As most of you know, the attack was made from aircraft carriers, escorted by a Japanese fleet, which had got into the Bay of Bengal. That fleet and those aircraft carriers and the aeroplanes on them, having been pretty severely handled off Colombo, have now retreated out of the Bay, east of Singapore. I have that information direct from General Wavell, the Commander-in-Chief.

Possibly those aircraft will never come back, because the Japanese may need them to reinforce their fleet in the Pacific, which is menaced by strong American forces. If they do come back we are far better prepared to meet them, and drive them off than we were three weeks ago. Whatever may happen in the future you may be assured that any immediate threat to this coast by sea or air, has decreased."

Burma.—The situation in BURMA is obscure. The Japanese are believed to be making three simultaneous attacks on the Irrawadi, Sittang and Karenni fronts. In the first sector they are held by the Chinese at Pinchang river—north of YENANGYAUNG; in the second, heavy fighting is in progress in the neighbourhood of TAKTON; in the third, the Japanese have advanced from LIOKAW to TOUNG-GYI on April 23.

Recapturing TOUNG-GYI after a severe struggle the Chinese have moved southward threatening the Japanese rear, while the enemy pushing northwards is trying te capture HSIPAW and cut the railway between MANDALAY and LASHIO.

South West Pacific.—According to the latest news LASHIO has been evacuated. Successful Allied attacks were carried out during the week on LAE and BOUGAINVILLE (SOLOMON ISLANDS)—The enemy raided MORESBY, TULAGI and DARWIN. The attacks on CORREGIDOR are said to be weakening. PANAY holds out.

New Zealand, including FIJI has been placed under a separate American Naval Command. It will co-operate with the Anzac Command.

On April 18, one of the American military planes which took part in the attack on JAPAN was forced to land in SIBERIA. Under international law it has been interned.

Russia.—Though mud and flood still continue to hamper large scale operations fighting has begun to flare up here and there. Counter attacks by the enemy at KALININ and SMOLENSK have been repulsed, and the attempt to take MURMANSK has been foiled. Fierce Soviet attacks against the Finnish front continue. The entire region round Lake Ilmen, except STARAYA RUSSA and NOVGOROD is now in Russian hands.

Libya.—Though bad weather hinders operations, British aggressive action, especially in the form of patrol activity continues. An enemy

column was forced to withdraw on April 26. MALTA continues to be raided; other enemy objectives being ALEXANDRIA and the Suez area. The R. A. F. carried out successful attacks on the Sicilian and Libyan enemy bases.

The Australian garrison which held TOBRUK gloriously for seven months has now been relieved by a South African division.

R. A. F. Offensives.—In a statement Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister observed on Wednesday:—

The British government's policy of bombing military objectives is unchanged. It is designed to destroy the enemy's capacity to make war by bombing war factories, transports and military stores wherever they may be found.

LUBECK and ROSTOCK are ports vital to the enemy, now that the Baltic ice is breaking, for the supply of his armies in North RUSSIA, FINLAND and NORWAY, and for the Swedish iron-ore traffic.

'LUBECK is also a training centre for submarine crews and an industrial and warehousing centre for industrial stores. ROSTOCK is the seat of the Great Heinkel aircraft works'.

True to plan, ROSTOCK was raided four times during the week, and the attacks were so heavy that an observer has observed that it is now 'a city of dead factories'. Other places that received punishment were TRONDJHEM, and KIEL: these were raided on April 28. TRONDJHEM is an important German naval base on the route of Allied supplies to RUSSIA through MURMANSK.

True to his savage habit, the Nazi aircraft raided BATH, EXETER and NORWICH in 'reprisal'. None of them are military objectives of any value. Residential quarters, works of art, and monuments were destroyed.

Miscellaneous.—1. YUGO-SLAVIA. A pitched battle between Yugo-Slav chetniks (patriots) and German troops is reported. Violent fighting continued in the neighbourhood of SOCOLOVASZ and RAGATIZ and on Mount Ploesie.

2. Italy.—Reports show that ITALY is now passing through a double crisis of famine and inflation. Mussolini has summoned his prefects to an emergent meeting. Unconfirmed rumours from BERNE and BUENOS AIRES tell also of another impending crisis involving the

break-up of the Fascist régime and the dismissal of Mussolini and Ciano in favour of Badoglio, who will be authorised to negotiate a separate peace.

3. **Norway.**—As a result of refusal to subvert education to Nazi purposes 1,100 teachers have been arrested in NORWAY, and 500 have been sent to labour camps.

4. **China** has entered into an agreement with EGYPT for exchange of representatives.

5. **France.**—The fresh wave of unrest sweeping over FRANCE following the return of Laval to power is manifesting itself by a series of acts of sabotage, demonstrations and attacks against German military personnel, according to information reaching the Free French Headquarters to-day.

In the past few days, in addition to the wrecking of the AMIENS-CHERBOURG Express taking German soldiers on leave, incidents in the PARIS area are announced. Attacks against German soldiers have occurred at LILLERS, near BETHUNE, MERICOURT, near VIMY, and LENS.

In the departments of Pas de Calais and Nord there has recently been a sharp increase in sabotage of factories, railway lines and electric cables.

Throughout the Occupied zone, the food requisitioned by the Germans has been burnt or dynamited.

PARIS remains one of the greatest centres of resistance. Five hundred arrests are made weekly for "anti-national activities." Twelve thousand police raids were made in the past 12 months on private homes.

In Unoccupied FRANCE 2,000 so-called Communists are arrested weekly. Vichy officially admits 230 acts of sabotage in the six months up to March.

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES.

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies	Aircraft losses for Enemies
20—4—42 (Monday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
DAY:—			
Patrol over the ENGLISH CHANNEL.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Reconnaissance over CYRENAICA.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the entire front.		11 planes.	31 planes.
FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
SALAMAUA.			
PHILIPPINES. (By American and British planes).			
PANAY.			
21—4—42 (Tuesday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
No information available.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
The harbour and other objectives at BENGHAZI.			
DERNA, MARTUBA, and TMIMI areas.			
Motor transports on the JADABAYA road.			
Enemy merchant vessel off CYRENAICA.		1 plane.	
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the entire front.		15 planes.	32 planes.
FAR EAST—NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British planes).			
RABAUL.			
BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
Jap forces in the forward areas.			

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
22—4—42 (Wednesday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
DAY:—			
Offensive sweeps over the CHERBOURG area.			
NIGHT:—			
DOCKS at LA HAVRE.			
Military objectives in the RHINELAND.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
The harbour at BENGHAZI.			
Patrol over CYRENAICA.			
SICILY. (By British planes).			
Aerodrome at COMISO.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		8 planes.	14 planes.
FAR EAST—NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British planes).			
Reconnaissance over RABAUL.			
23—4—42 (Thursday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT:—			
The Baltic port at ROSTOCK.	A mass of ruins.		
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Enemy motorised forces encampments and personnel in the forward areas of CYRENAICA.			
The harbour at BENGHAZI.			2 planes.
SICILY. (By British planes).			
The aeredrome at COMISO.		4 planes.	
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the entire front.		11 planes.	25 planes.

FAR EAST—NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British planes).

Shipping, the barracks and warehouses along the entire front.

BURMA. (By American and British planes).

Offensive sweeps over the forward areas of the battlefield in BURMA.

24—4—42 (Friday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).

DAY :—

Shipyards and other targets in the docks at FLUSHING.

Offensive patrols over northern FRANCE.

NIGHT :—

HEINKEL aircraft works and the NEPTUNE Shipyards at ROSTOCK. — Big fires started.
The docks at DUNKIRK.
Airfields in FRANCE and the LOW COUNTRIES.
An enemy supply ship off NORWAY. — Sunk.
} 3 planes.

LIBYA. (By British planes).

Offensive sweeps over CYRENAICA.

The harbour at BENGHAZI.

RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).

Aircraft on the aerodromes and air combats along the entire front. — 10 planes. 68 planes.

FAR EAST—NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British planes).

RABAUL.

TIMOR (Dutch). (By American and British planes).

KOEPANG.

25—4—42 (Saturday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).

DAY :—

The docks at CHERBOURG, DUNKIRK and LE HAVRE.
A factory at CALAIS.
The railway yards at ABBEVILLE.
} 16 planes. 3 planes.

NIGHT :—

Coastal areas in South-east ENGLAND.

LIBYA. (By British planes).

Offensive sweeps over the forward areas in CYRENAICA.

RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).

Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the entire front. — 5 planes. 36 planes.

FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA (By American and British planes).

The aerodrome at LAE.

SOLOMON Islands. (By American and British planes).

An enemy airfield at BOUGAINVILLE.

26—4—42 (Sunday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).

NIGHT :—

The HEINKEL works at ROSTOCK. — Big fires started.

The docks at DUNKIRK.

Enemy airfields in occupied FRANCE.

LIBYA. (By British planes).

Offensive sweeps over northern FRANCE.

The harbour at BENGHAZI.

RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).

Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the entire front.

FAR EAST. (By American and British planes).

Reconnaissance over NEW GUINEA and NEW BRITAIN.

NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British planes).

RABAUL.

ENEMY Air Raids over ALLIED Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies	Aircraft losses for Allies
21—4—42 (Tuesday).	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT:— No information available.				
MALTA.	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
CORREGIDOR.	FAR EAST—PHILIPPINES. (By Jap planes).			
22—4—42 (Wednesday).	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
No information available.				
MALTA.	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).		14 planes. (21 to 23rd April).	
CORREGIDOR.	FAR EAST—PHILIPPINES (By Jap planes).			
Port MORESBY.	NEW GUINEA. (By Jap planes).			
23—4—42 (Thursday).	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
Coastal districts in Southern ENGLAND.				
MALTA.	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
CORREGIDOR.	FAR EAST—PHILIPPINES (By Jap planes).			
24—4—42. (Friday).	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
Coastal areas of South-west ENGLAND.				
MALTA.	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
Port MORESBY.	FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA (By Jap planes).			
MANDALAY.	BURMA. (By Jap planes).			
25—4—42 (Saturday).	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT:— A few planes on the west, south and North-east ENGLAND.				
MALTA.	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
Port DARWIN.	FAR EAST—AUSTRALIA. (By Jap planes).		11 planes.	
26—4—42 (Sunday).	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT:— A town in western ENGLAND.			2 planes.	
MALTA.	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
Port MORESBY.	FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By Jap planes).			
27—4—42 (Monday).	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT:— A town in East ANGLIA.		Slight damage.		
MALTA.	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
Port DARWIN.	FAR EAST—AUSTRALIA. (By Jap planes).			

SIDE LIGHTS.

AMERICA AND INDIA. We reprint on the front page AMERICA's message of good will conveyed through Col. Louis Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal envoy: it synchronises with the landing of American troops. More American troops are on their way.

The Technical Mission which has also arrived from AMERICA is a continuation of the steps already taken to convert INDIA into an arsenal—a fulfilment of the Roger Mission, the Eastern Supply Council, and the Purchasing Mission.

AMERICA's interest in INDIA is enlightened. It is not, as was maliciously rumoured, intended to establish American industries in INDIA. AMERICA which has perfected the technique of industrial mass production will place her experience and skill at the disposal of INDIA. She will give her the services of her technicians and the use of her machine tools. INDIA will get lease-lend materials also on the basis of her war needs, and in relation to the demand of the other theatres of war.

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AMERICA AND THE WAR. AMERICA's aid to INDIA, no doubt in sympathetic and admiring recognition of INDIA's culture and civilisation, is but part of AMERICA's general strategy to win the war of Freedom for the World. Broadcasting on April 28, President Roosevelt proclaimed in words which should have struck terror in the hearts of the enemies :—

" American warships are now in combat in the North and South Atlantic, the Arctic, the Mediterranean and the North and South Pacific.

" American troops have taken stations in SOUTH AMERICA, GREENLAND, ICELAND, the BRITISH ISLES, the NEAR EAST, the MIDDLE EAST, the FAR EAST, AUSTRALIA and many islands in the Pacific.

" Our planes are helping in the defence of French colonies to-day, and soon American flying-fortresses will be fighting for the liberation of the darkened continent of EUROPE.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND and such other territory will be the bases for offensive action.

" No matter what advances the Japanese may make, ways will be found to deliver aeroplanes and munitions of war to the armies of Marshal Chiang-kai Shek.''

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HITLER'S THREATS. Hitler's speech in the Reichstag during the week is in pitiful contrast to the confident tones of President Roosevelt. Shorn of the usual bluster Hitler struck a dismal

note recalling past failures and forecasting future hopelessness. He attributed his reverses in RUSSIA to the severities and rigour of winter unprecedented for a hundred and forty years. He did not forecast 'victory' any longer but looked forward and in dread to the next winter. Meanwhile, he asked for special powers to compel everyone to do his duty and to cashier him if he failed—which evidently means another purge. It was proof of the present rotten condition of GERMANY and the desperate remedies he was seeking to keep himself in power. As Lord Simon suspects, forces are gathering in GERMANY which are not going to be subservient to Hitler's will.

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THE COMMANDO RAIDS on BOULOGNE, BRUNNEVAL and ST. NAZAIRE, besides showing the advantage of speed and surprise, have demonstrated the unpreparedness of the enemy for such encounters. They have brought home to friend and foe GERMANY's exposed condition on the Atlantic and the North Sea coasts.

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R. A. F. ATTACKS ON GERMANY AND GERMAN OCCUPIED TERRITORY described by the *New York Daily Mirror* as 'tremendous' are conducted on large offensive lines amounting to the opening of an effective new front. Night bombers have regularly attacked centres of industrial and naval production. Day bombing, supplementing night-bombing, has been primarily employed to engage a portion of the *Luftwaffe*, and so to prevent it from being shifted to RUSSIA, MALTA, and LIBYA. According to Wing Commander L. V. Fraser, over a million and a half Germans are thus held up and immobilised by the Commando and R. A. F. raids.

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GERMANY AND JAPAN. Accomplices in crime need not be friends in prosperity. The reports from WASHINGTON that Hitler's ambassador in STOCKHOLM is seeking contact with the British representative with proposals of peace may be after all 'Kite flying' and part of the Nazi technique of camouflage, but when the object of the move is stated to be an offer of terms to end the Japanese menace to EUROPE there is room to pause and consider. BERLIN and TOKYO praise each other very little now. Both covet the DUTCH EAST INDIES. It is not to the interest of either to see the other succeed too much. JAPAN's success clashes with the idea of Herrenvolk: as successful soldiers the Japanese have stolen the Nazi's lime-light. It is reported that after consulting the Germans Laval has refused to allow JAPAN to send a military mission to MADAGASCAR. Similarly it would appear that JAPAN has now 'politely informed' Hitler that ASIA has been reserved for JAPAN and AFRICA for the Nazis. 50,000 tons of French shipping in Far Eastern waters have been seized by JAPAN.

ALLIED PREPARATIONS. Whatever the ambitions of the Axis partners may be, the United Nations are now building their defences against a possible approach to the MIDDLE EAST from either side. The Indian Ocean is a vast equilateral triangle with its apex in INDIA and its base stretching from South AFRICA to AUSTRALIA, each side measuring 4,000 miles roughly. While all ports on the western side are British, except MADAGASCAR and MOZAMBIQUE, the eastern side, exposed by the occupation of SINGAPORE, is now being guarded. In the Indian Ocean and the Pacific BRITAIN is building up a barrier of naval forces to prevent JAPAN from advancing towards the MIDDLE EAST. British positions in SYRIA, IRAQ and IRAN are being consolidated. African ports and re-fuelling bases have been strengthened for the flow of Allied supplies. CAPE TOWN, SIMONS Bay PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, MOMBASA, COLOMBO, TRINCOMALEE, COCHIN, BOMBAY, KARACHI, MADRAS and CALCUTTA are some of the centres where the enemy will be trapped and hunted down if he ventures westward.

Laval, as Nazi agent may be expected to re-open traffic with Rommel through North AFRICA, but in that case AMERICA is ready to interfere with French transports, to confiscate French gold in AMERICA, and to occupy the French possessions in the West and the East.

This may be the reason for the activities of Japanese ambassadors and agents who have been recently going about EUROPE, holding conferences, which have more or less synchronised with the return of Laval to power. These meetings are supposed to be connected mainly with the question of MADAGASCAR. Should a crisis arise, BRITAIN and AMERICA know what to do. The tragedy of French INDO-CHINA will not be permitted to recur.

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THE SPIRIT OF VICTORY. We are indebted to Lord Beaverbrook for the following admirable picture of the Spirit—the Genius of Victory—which BRITAIN has shown the world by her example. It may read like romance but it is true.

"It was just two years ago that we lost everything we possessed save only our soldiers. We had to begin all over again. There was nothing left us but a portion of our army. All our weapons were gone. The cupboard was bare. Not even a rifle. Guns were lost by the thousands, vehicles by fifty thousands. Almost all our tanks and many aeroplanes.

"And remember, too, that many valuable and essential raw materials were cut off when our sources of supply fell under the power of Germany.

"But the biggest disaster was our naval losses. Forty-seven warships were sunk, in the operations off Norway and Dunkirk. And when the evacuation was over, half our destroyer fleet lay awaiting repairs in our shipyards.

"Hardly had we emerged from this peril when we were called upon to fight the Battle of Britain. And I must tell you that, when that conflict began, we had in reserve only five fighter aircraft in the storage units. By improvisation, by invention, by every form of makeshift, we managed to keep the fighting front supplied with aircraft.

"Every human being worked all out. There was no need for clocks or other time-keepers during the Battle of Britain."

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AID FOR GREEKS. "In the early spring of 1941 we went to aid the Greeks. And I do not hesitate to tell you that the British Prime Minister ordered this expedition in the full knowledge of the sacrifices it would entail. He made the decision because he believed that no other course was possible. We were committed to the Greeks and we fulfilled our promise.

"Events followed swiftly, and, before the year was out, the British Army had fought major engagements on seven separate fronts in the Middle East. The two big years of Britain were 1940 and 1941.

"*Then came the Japs. They caught us unawares in Malaya and Singapore. We have little to say in defence of our errors. We cannot explain our failures. We can only resolve to profit by our punishment.*"

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ARMS OUTPUT. "The story of the production of arms and weapons of every description during the last two years is a high tribute to the British genius for war. The task of equipping our army has far exceeded anything contemplated when the war began.

"Our tank production has been doubled in the last six months, and our output of guns of two-pounder calibre and over exceeds 35,000 a year. Our cruisers have been on duty 300 days in a year. Our submarines have sunk or damaged 326 enemy ships, 64 of them warships. And our attacks from the sea and air have destroyed 5,250,000 tons of merchant shipping, three capital ships, 13 cruisers, 53 destroyers and many submarines.

"The R. A. F. and other services have destroyed over 10,000 Axis planes, for a loss of under half that number of our own.

"Last year we sent abroad 9,171 aeroplanes against 2,134 which we imported into Britain."

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MANPOWER. "There are 33,000,000 people in Britain between the ages of 14 and 64. Twenty million have been mobilised for the Forces and for vital war work. Women,

unless they have young children, are conscripted for industry up to the age of 41. Unmarried women under 30 may be called up for the Services There are already three times as many women in munitions as there were in 1918. Twenty-five thousand women have joined the Women's Land Army.

"*The people of Britain have made many sacrifices and without any complaint, save only the ancient right to criticise and find fault with their Government.*

"They have adopted black bread for white. They have given up eggs. Oranges and lemons have been forbidden. There is not even an apple in this 'other Eden'. They have accepted a system of food, rationing which is thorough and complete.

"They have sacrificed sugar to the Russians, whisky to the Americans, corn to the Egyptians, railway engines to the Persians, and railings to the tank factories.

"*They have abandoned the turn-ups of their trousers and the buttons of their cuffs. And do not ask a poor man for a match or a rich man for a dime, because they have neither.*

"Britain has arisen at every call to all emergencies. We should be able to double our output of ships this year. And certainly nothing short of such an increase will satisfy the British public."

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LAVAL.

The Germans have lost no time in using Laval to gain their own purposes. The policy of utilising French industry, labour and agriculture for the German war machine is vigorously pursued. According to a Tass agency message from STOCKHOLM dated April 27, several French factories have been transferred to Central EUROPE, and 'French economy is being developed on an agrarian basis', which means in plain language that the French people, shorn of their industrial power and strength, will be reduced to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water for the German war lords.

As a first step towards securing Nazi favour, Laval is reported to have handed over the STRASBOURG—MARSEILLES Railway to the Germans to carry troops and supplies to Rommel.

But the Germans expect their stooge to do much more, if he is to retain their favour; he must guard, if he can, the German west flank in the difficult times that lie ahead, when simultaneously with an invasion, the Nazis fear a general French rising in favour of the Allies. The French attitude during the British raids on BOULOGNE and ST. NAZAIRE have clearly proved where French sympathies lie.

The Germans, though anxious to secure their rear, show no sign however of co-operating with their French victims. Since Laval assumed office

80 hostages have been shot down at ROUEN and 20 at ST. NAZAIRE. A thousand have been sent to concentration camps. Sports have been banned and curfew introduced in most districts. It is also reported that following the imprisonment of the Chief of Police who arrested Laval in December 1940 there will be a general purge of the Department of Information.

French reaction to these measures has taken the form of a systematic sabotage of Railway lines and German aerodromes. Not all the baits that Laval uses to appease the nation—promised release of French prisoners, restoration of French occupied territory, and the preservation of French overseas possessions, can bring them to consent to the slavery to which Laval would condemn this great nation.

PRECEDENTS FOR TREACHERY
JAPAN'S EFFORTS AT PEACE-MAKING

by

D. J. Evans.

(*Former Editor*, ***The Japan Chronicle***).

In accordance with precedent, an Imperial Rescript recently issued in Tokyo explains that Japan has declared war on Britain and the United States in order to establish world peace. It is odd—to put it very mildly—that acts of Japanese aggression are **invariably described by their authors and sponsors as contributions to peace**. The invasion of Manchuria in 1931, and the subsequent attack on Shanghai, was a demonstration of Japan's peculiar method of peacemaking. The "holy war" started against China in 1937 was another.

There is another point in the Imperial Rescript which calls for attention. The Emperor is made to say (by the militarist Government responsible for drafting the Rescript) that he, his sire, and grandsire have all in turn striven to stabilise East Asia and so contribute to world peace, but the "inordinate ambition" of Great Britain and the United States "to dominate the Orient" has at long last forced Japan to cross swords with them, and an attempt is made to suggest that this has been done most reluctantly.

WAY OF THE GANGSTER

The alleged ambitions of Britain and the United States are too absurd for serious attention, but the facts about Japanese contributions to "stabilisation" in East Asia and to world peace in general throw a sinister light on their latest activities.

The present Emperor's illustrious grandsire reigned from 1868 to 1912. Six years after his accession a punitive expedition was sent to the Chinese

island of Formosa, to "avenge" an alleged attack by savage tribesmen on some shipwrecked men, whose claim to Japanese nationality was dubious. The Chinese Government declined to admit responsibility for the acts of wild tribesmen, and sent troops to Formosa to defend the island. War was averted by the friendly intervention of the British Minister in Peking.

In 1875 Japanese engaged in the strange task of taking soundings in Korean waters were fired on. This "unprovoked" outrage led to a naval demonstration by Japan, followed by apologies from the helpless Korean Government, and the signing of a "friendly" treaty which opened two ports to Japanese trade.

EX-PRESIDENT'S INTERVENTION

Four years later Japan annexed the Rynkyns, but the Chinese Government declared that the islands formed a tributary state, and war was again averted as a result of friendly advice given to Japan by ex-President Grant, who happened to be holiday-making in the Far East after giving up office at Washington. As a result of General Grant's unofficial intervention, the matter of annexing the islands was dropped—for the time being.

In the early eighties there was more trouble in Korea, where disgruntled samurai from Japan were engaged in Fifth Column activities, and in 1885 China was forced to admit that Japan had equal rights in the peninsula. This extraordinary double suzerainty led to the Sino-Japanese war of 1895. China's defeat led to Japan getting the Pescadores Islands and Formosa, together with control of the Liaotung peninsula, but intervention by European Powers led to China retaining her mainland territory on payment of thirty million taels.

"PEACE MAKING" IN SIBERIA

In 1904 "peace-loving" Japan went to war with Russia as a result of rival claims in Manchuria. The following year she took over the Russian lease of this Chinese territory, "stabilising" the situation in East Asia in accordance with pre-arranged plans for territorial expansion.

So much for Japan's contributions to world-peace during the reign of the Emperor's illustrious grandsire. Two years after the present ruler's father succeeded to the throne Japan, then allied to Great Britain, joined in the war against Germany, although after considerable hesitation. The decisive factor was that participation seemed likely to further Japanese plans for territorial expansion on the Asiatic mainland, so in attacking Chinese territory in Shantung which had been leased to and was occupied by Germany, Japanese troops landed a good many miles away from their obvious objective. This was in 1914, and not until 1922 did Japan reluctantly agree, under Anglo-American pressure, to return this occupied territory to China.

In 1918 Japan engaged in a "peace-making" campaign in Siberia, acting in co-operation with Anglo-American forces, but at the same time, carrying on Fifth Column activities. This "adventure" lasted four years, and cost the Japanese about 700 million yen, and the loss of Anglo-American faith in their protestations of desire to see peace in East Asia.

HER PUPPET RULERS

The present Emperor came to the throne in 1926, and during his brief reign Japan has made some more strange contributions to internal stability and peace. She has twice been at war with China, had several minor clashes with Soviet Russia along the Manchurian frontier, entered into an alliance with Hitler and Mussolini, and converted the Three Eastern Provinces of the Chinese Republic into a puppet State whose "independence" is in the hands of the Ministry of War in Tokyo.

More recently another puppet administration has been set up in Nanking—again by the grace of Tokyo. This claims to be the National Government of China, and has signed a treaty pledging full "co-operation" in Japan's plans to set up a New Order.

The Imperial Rescript which attempts to justify Japan's treachery in attacking British and American territory is full of flowery phrases, but as a factual statement it is as false as the spirit in which Japan continued diplomatic negotiations in Washington while she dealt America a coward's blow at Pearl Island.

MORE REVENUE AND LESS EXPENDITURE THAN EXPECTED.

BRITISH FINANCES IN 1941—42.

BIGGEST MOBILISATION OF WOMEN.

by

Oswald Dutch.

As was obviously to be expected, the 1941-42 budget year came to an end with a total revenue of £ 288,000,000 in excess of the estimate. Expenditure, on the other hand, was some £ 185,000,000 below the final estimate. It was estimated in April, 1941, that the budget gap would amount to £ 3,174,000,000. Instead it stands practically at £ 2,701,000,000.

The predominating part of this gap is covered by loans and savings. The floating debt, which amounted to £ 2,813,000,000 on March 31, 1941, has risen by only £ 499,000,000 within the past 12 months, reaching the figure of £ 3,312,000,000 on March 31, 1942. What this amounts to is that only some

ten per cent of the total expenditure had to be met by the floating debt. Of the balance, ordinary revenue accounted for 44 per cent, and loans and savings for 40 per cent. This is an exceptionally fine achievement for a war budget.

MONTH OF RECORDS.

March, 1942, has not only been a month of record revenue for the exchequer. It has also recorded the highest peak yet reached in the savings campaign.

The final results of London's Warship Week have now been announced to be £ 146,000,000. But numerous warship weeks held in all other parts of Great Britain have themselves brought in more than £ 200,000,000. During March the total proceeds of the savings campaign reached £ 381,000,000. This equals more than £ 12,000,000 per day.

The fine achievements of the warship weeks and satisfactory budget revenue have enabled Government again to reduce the floating debt (for the third time this year). This reduction, which was by £ 120,000,000, took place in March.

EMPLOYMENT POSITION.

In a speech which he made at Bristol Mr. Ernest Bevin spoke on the employment of the nation. Twenty out of forty million men and women, he said, have been mobilised for war work, "the most admirable venture of any belligerent." This mobilisation of women is unequalled in any other country. The reserve of labour idle or in luxury or semi-luxury work has almost wholly gone.

Apart from Mr. Bevin's statements, it has lately become apparent that the unemployment reserves are fully liquidated, and that the only other existing labour reserves are married women. A great number of the latter have, however, already found work of some kind or another. The task which now lies ahead is that of using these married women for some essential civil occupations to replace single women and men. By this means more men and women can be transferred to direct war-production work in factories distant from their homes.

BRITAIN'S NIGHT BOMBERS.

by

Wing-Commander L. V. Fraser.

Britain at the present time is the only country in the world with a great force of heavy bombers whose main function is long-range attack by night. It is not an over-specialised force, for it can be used for many other purposes. It can—and does—attack by day; it could—and would—play a great part in the defence of Britain if any invasion were attempted.

But it is a specialised force in the sense that there are few types of bombers outside the R. A. F. which could do what the Blenheims, Hampdens, Wellingtons, Whitleys, Manchesters, Halifaxes and Stirlings can do. These, especially the latest, are the types on which Britain relies for the strategic bombing of Germany—a work that for some time to come must be done mainly in the darkness.

RESULT OF LONG RESEARCH.

Bombers which carry the offensive to Germany are the result of many years of research. Plans were laid down in advance for equipment, and machines, tools and factories were created with the sole intention of producing a particular weapon for a particular operation. With all the complicated processes of modern industry, it may mean that aircraft designed as long as five years ago are only now coming into service.

It is certain that the Germans had no idea, until they were defeated by daylight in the Battle of Britain, that they would have to send out great forces of bombers by night in the darkness. It is known that their bombers were not built for this purpose, nor were their air crews trained for it. Only the possession of bases just across the Channel, and their inability after the Battle of Britain to bomb Britain by day, induced them to attempt night bombing.

GERMAN DIFFICULTIES.

They had great difficulties in pressing it home. Untrained crews and machines not really made for night flying involved enormous strain on the *Luftwaffe's* resources, and losses of crashed aircraft must have been far higher than the losses caused by our defences. **The proof is that once German resources in the air were really strained by the war in Russia and in the Mediterranean, the night-bombing of Britain was the first thing they gave up.**

There is nothing very mysterious about the qualities needed in a night bomber. Where the mystery comes in is in contriving the best possible compromise between apparently incompatible qualities. **A cart-horse weight-carrier must have some of the qualities of a race-horse battleship and must share the manoeuvrability of a destroyer; scientific instruments of precision must be able to withstand the blows of a hammer. If in a British bomber such apparently opposite qualities were not combined to the best effect, the R. A. F. would not be able to hit Germany as it does in the darkness so far from its base.**

UNDERWATER WAR.
EXPLOITS OF BRITISH SUBMARINES.

by

H. C. Ferraby

British submarines have been giving some remarkable illustrations of the fact that, when it comes to real underwater fighting, a phase of sea-war in which the

Axis has always boasted of strength, they can outsail, outclass and outfight the U-boats. The British Admiralty from time to time reveals some extraordinary exploits of British submarines, but there can have been few to exceed that of the *Talisman*, which, it has just been announced, is back in port after she had travelled 26,000 miles in 220 days of offensive patrols, in that time accounting for a large number of enemy supply-ships as well as at least one U-boat.

Many laymen have been under the impression that submarine cannot fight submarine, since both are blind when submerged. Actually, both in the last War and in this, there have been many duels between underwater vessels. One of the most interesting and curious adventures of this kind occurred to a British boat newly built and on her maiden voyage.

ENCOUNTER WITH THREE U-BOATS.

She encountered three enemy submarines on the surface early on her voyage. There was no time to prepare attack. It had to be made by a snap shot with any tube that was bearing on the target. One of the enemy boats was blown up.

The next night she sighted another U-boat on the surface, but this one dived immediately, and for five hours the British vessel stalked her underwater enemy without being able to get in a shot. In the middle of the hunt the British captain discovered that he too was being stalked. A second U-boat had come on the scene and ultimately fired a torpedo but without making a hit; then, for some quite unknown reason, the U-boat sheered off.

Action against three U-boats on two nights must have constituted an exciting patrol.

One very stormy day, with waves running up to 30 feet high, the look-out in a British submarine suddenly picked up the shape of a U-boat passing on the opposite course. The British boat had the utmost difficulty in turning round in the sea that was running, and the enemy, taking alarm, went to periscope depth so that only the top of her periscope was above the water. Owing to the height of the waves, this was frequently lost to sight altogether. The British boat hung on, though she was yawing and rolling to such an extent that it was almost impossible to steady her on a course long enough to aim her torpedoes.

Finally the chance was seized. Torpedoes were fired. After a short interval an explosion was heard, followed by the appearance of the U-boat's upper works above the water. The British gun crew then tried to get in a shot, but it was impossible to work the guns, for the motion of the boat hurled the men about, so that they were in danger of being thrown overboard, while great waves breaking over the bows engulfed them time after time. Possibly that attack was not catalogued by the British authorities as fully successful, but as an example of courage and resource it is outstanding.

CRIPPLED BUT KICKING.

Even crippled submarines still show fight. There is a magnificent story of which at present we have only the barest outlines, but which we shall learn in full when certain prisoners of war return to England.

The submarine *Shark* was damaged while in enemy waters, and British official records only say of her: "No further signals were received". Unofficial versions of her last hour say that while she was drifting on the surface unable to manoeuvre, she was attacked by enemy aircraft. Her gun was manned, and the crippled submarine shot down one of the attackers. They launched their small boat and picked up the crew of the aircraft as prisoners.

Soon afterwards German armed trawlers were on the spot. The *Shark* was still drifting, unable to dive or move ahead, and those on board—the British crew and German prisoners alike—were picked up after a short but hopeless fight from among the wreckage of the submarine.

NO DAYLIGHT FOR 21 DAYS.

Great endurance is called for in the crew of a submarine. On long patrol some of the men may never see daylight for at least 21 days, and when a boat is detected by enemy aircraft and attacked by surface vessels, she may be forced to remain under water for many hours.

One British boat which was engaged in interfering with German seaborne supplies along the coast of Norway was continuously attacked for more than 43 hours. The crew counted up to 100 depth-charge explosions around them and then lost count of those that followed. Three times during the hours of darkness the captain tried to get to the surface in order to open the hatches for a minute or two and get some fresh air into the boat, but each time he was forced to give up the attempt and dive deep again.

The air in a submarine after many hours gets very foul. Oxygen is all but exhausted, and any movement, even the effort of thinking, becomes intensely difficult. When that boat finally surfaced, the men were suffering severely. But their captain brought them out of danger, and they lived to fight successfully on many another day.

PARLIAMENTARY LETTER.
FACING ADVERSITY IN FULL VIEW OF ENEMY.
FEATURES OF PUBLIC LIFE IN DEMOCRACIES.
LONDON CAN "GIVE IT".

by

Rennie Smith.

Hard hitting and plain speaking have been the medicine of the week (ended March 31). This is as it should be. To face adversity manfully and be

willing to learn what experience has to teach is the true test of the character of free men. No one can be alive in Britain these days without realising that the very magnitude and difficulties of war are at work on the bedrock of the stuff whereof the British people are made. In the Grand Alliance Britain will be second to none in the fulfilment of its purposes.

It is both the strength and vindication of the democracies that they do not hesitate to face their adversities in full view of their enemies and of the world. Who can imagine there happening in spoon-fed Germany what has occurred in Britain this week? The great weakness of German public life is its lack of "civil courage". It was lacking in 1848; it was lacking in 1871; it was lacking in 1914; it was lacking in 1918 when German civilians had their last great chance to destroy the domination of the military mind, whereby they have been increasingly enslaved since the days of the two Fredericks of Prussia.

GERMANY A CLOSED BOOK.

The world is left guessing what goes on in Germany underneath the totalitarian military armour-plate of the Hitler régime. There are no public meetings, no discussions, no parliament, no forum for ideas in the press. **Britain, like other democracies, fights out its battles and discusses the meaning of things as a free community; education coming from the impact of war events never ceases. At times the nation may, in view of the dangers abroad, show some lack of restraint and responsibility. That is one of many temptations: a free nation is responsible through its individual members for the use to which its freedom is put. These risks are the price which has to be paid by a nation determined to resist the shackles of regimentation and totalitarian control of individual life which constitute the prison-wall of the German system.**

There has been plain talking in the Commons about production again. The new Minister of production, Mr. Oliver Lyttelton, with Lord Beaverbrook to co-operate in the U. S. A. and Mr. Ernest Bevin at home in all that concerns the nation's labour power, has set out with much precision the main fields where further improvements can be made. The House has said bluntly, as it has said before, what it thinks the defects are.

The House of Lords has been asking for an enquiry into Singapore, and sharp biting words have been used to characterise what was described as the greatest military defeat in the history of British arms.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The Commons took up the question of the freedom of the press, which had been raised by the Home Secretary's action in relation to the *Daily Mirror* newspaper. Nothing better illustrates the spirit of Milton, Cromwell and Nelson than some of the contributions to this debate. The shocking exhibition of the *Daily Mirror* was almost forgotten in the passion to safeguard

those foundational principles of freedom which make Britain the land it is. The Home Secretary, the House and the nation ran the gauntlet of hard hitting and plain-speaking every inch of the debate. **The issue was human freedom, how it can be responsibly used, how it can be abused and degenerate into licence.**

Then came the plain speaking of the Prime Minister at a Conservative Party gathering in London. Can you feel this representative gathering holding its breath while the Prime Minister catalogues "looking back over the year in an almost unbroken series of military misfortunes"? Driven out of Cyrenaica, only partly re-established; driven out of Greece and Crete; attacked by a new and most formidable antagonist in the Far East; Hong Kong fallen; the Malay Peninsula and the Dutch East Indies overrun; Allied squadrons virtually destroyed off Java; Burma invaded; Rangoon fallen; hard fighting in Upper Burma; Australia threatened; India threatened; the Battle of the Atlantic which for five or six months had turned markedly in our favour now for the time being—" and only for the time being "–worsened again. **Such was Churchill's grim catalogue, nothing extenuated and certainly nothing set down in malice.**

READING HITLER'S MIND.

We have, as I say, to guess what is going on in Germany, but there can be little doubt of what is in Hitler's mind. He has been seeing Von Papen from Turkey; he has been seeing King Boris of Bulgaria; he has been playing off the leaders of Hungary and Rumania against each other. We know that he is demanding 300,000 soldiers from Rumania; 300,000 from Hungary and 250,000 from Italy in order to win the war in Russia in 1942, which he promised for 1941. The Europe he controls is being exploited by every form of pressure to serve the German warlords in 1942. "*The enemy stakes everything on 1942*", says M. Maisky. "The task before the Allies is clear......they must also stake all on 1942." They must also make a supreme effort in the spring and summer this year in order to beat the enemy.

LONDON'S WARSHIP WEEK.

London has shown that "it can take it". This week was an occasion to show, too, that "*it can give it*". Hard hitting and plain speaking have contributed just that punch which makes for victory. Two days before the Warship Week was to end, the Lord Mayor of London was able to announce that the £ 125,000,000 mark had been passed. It was just like him then to ask for £ 150,000,000. For London is at the opening of spring, 1942, like that: *all-out with every penny, every man and every woman.* And "1942" sums up for their friends and allies throughout the world what they want to do with them.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1942—

LECTURE XCIII—(*Batch 5*).

May ...	2, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	3, Sunday ...	Tiruvarangulam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Vamban ...	6.30 p. m.
	4, Monday ...	Adanur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Aramanaippatti ...	6.30 p. m.
	5, Tuesday ...	Kulavoipatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilaiyur (South) ...	6.30 p. m.
	6, Wednesday	Vellanur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Sembattur ...	6.30 p. m.
	7, Thursday ...	Puliyur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kannangudi ...	6.30 p. m.
	8, Friday ...	Pallivasal ...	6.00 p. m.
		Pillamangalam ...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE XCIV—(*Batch 1*).

	9, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	10, Sunday ...	Puvarasakudi ...	6.00 p. m.
		Venkatakulam ...	6.30 p. m.
	11, Monday ...	Tirumayyam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Melur ...	6.30 p. m.
	12, Tuesday ...	Malampatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Perambur ...	6.30 p. m.
	13, Wednesday.	Arimalam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilanilaikkottai ...	6.30 p. m.
	14, Thursday ...	Udayalippatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Killukottai ...	6.30 p. m.
	15, Friday ...	Perungalur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Adanakkottai ...	6.30 p. m.

NOTICE.

A WAR FILM

prepared by

The Government of India

and entitled

PASSIVE DEFENCE

(Tamil version)

will be shown at the

VALAMPURI TALKIES, PONNAMARAVATHI

from 8th to 11th May.

The War Information Bureau

recommends it

TO THE PUBLIC.

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai. 1,000—3-5-42.

PUDUKKOTTAI STATE
WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

BULLETIN] MAY 9, 1942 [No. 94

LECTURE XCIV.

JAPAN.

Before 1914, people in Europe and America held, on the whole, a high opinion of the Japanese. They were widely believed to be brave, loyal, clever, honourable, clean, polite and artistic; the inhabitants of a beautiful country, with a civilization and culture of its own. Such opinion was often formed at first-hand by Europeans or Americans who had lived or travelled in Japan, and although these opinions often turned into sentimental day dreams about cherry blossoms and Geysha girls they were not based on mere fancy. Something went wrong, however. The Japanese gradually began to forfeit the respect and the almost affectionate interest that had been felt towards them by vast numbers of people. Japan had a chance to take her place as an equal with other Powers in world affairs, but she failed to make the most of it. Her nearest neighbours, the Chinese and the Russians, were the first to find out that the Japanese were not altogether admirable, and in the last twenty years especially, suspicion and dislike of Japan spread far and wide. Why was this? Simply because it became more and more plain that Japan was only out for herself, and would stop at nothing to gain her ambitions—how great those ambitions were no one could tell. Japan had betrayed the hope of civilized people everywhere. Instead of taking her place in the world, as she could have done, by honest dealings, she showed that she meant to rely on cheating and the sword. Those nations who had been friendly towards her, or who might have become her friends, were at last forced to regard her as an enemy. She had joined the outcasts—the enemies of human society, the Hitlers and Mussolinis who care nothing for human sufferings if they can advance the fortunes of themselves and their own nation. Japan had been found out. Behind the smile and the bow, a crafty gangster brain was at work. With the smile and the bow, go the habit of calling crude things by fine names; pretending that their ferocious onslaught on China was not a

war of aggression to prepare the way for cruel exploitation, they chose to call it an 'incident.' They began to talk of a Greater East Asia—when all they meant was a Greater Japan. They talked a great deal about a Co-prosperity sphere—when all they mean is prosperity, without the 'co' for Japan, at the expense of others, and exploitation by Japan, of other peoples' countries. Again and again, when they were completing their plans for falling upon their weaker neighbours, they assured these victims that they had nothing to fear if only they would collaborate sincerely with Japan. But preaching sincere collaboration meant nothing, except urging them to give way to Japan without a fight, and to allow themselves to be despoiled. This curious Japanese habit of inventing a cant phrase and repeating it over and over again, comes perhaps from a respect for outward form, for saving face, regardless of what really goes on behind the mask. This habit is no doubt partly conscious, an effort to throw dust in the eyes of foreigners and to persuade them of Japan's virtuous intentions. At the same time there is no doubt that the Japanese have a great capacity for deceiving themselves and actually believe that they are high-minded. If the Japanese are incapable of calling a spade a spade and of recognizing the difference between good and evil, they must have great powers of kidding themselves. And they are going to find out, perhaps they are already beginning to find out, that their military leaders have misjudged Japan's capacity to seize and dominate and maintain her hold on other peoples' countries. In Europe the Allies will eventually convince Germany, once and for all, that she is mistaken. And in Asia, Japan has to be taught the same lesson. How is she going to be taught, and what is going to become of Japan when she has been beaten? First of all, of course, she must be defeated on land, at sea and in the air; she must be turned out of the countries she has stolen and despoiled. It is not only in the present war that she has been expanding, at the expense of her neighbours—her rights to Manchuria, to Korea, to Formosa, have nothing eternal or sacred about them, any more than her occupation of Siam, Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies. And China will have something to say about this. The Chinese have been fighting Japan with courage and persistence for nearly five years, and they will not be able to endure having the Japanese entrenched on their seaboard and in their ports, or able to threaten China again.

The Japanese are well aware that the world has reason to hate them. They feel desperately alone, and they believe that after defeat—if this were conceivable—they would starve. The Allied Nations, however, have already undertaken by the Atlantic Charter to see that the Japanese people do not starve after they and their leaders have been defeated. One of the great difficulties before us, and it goes back to the 16th century, is to induce the Japanese to see that it is possible to co-operate with the rest of the world; that they are not really faced with this alternative of either holding everybody down, or, dying like rats in a trap. The intensely neurotic character of the present day Japanese mind, even more than of the German, must be realised

'before we can plan the curing of it' for a world at peace. And anything we can do to plan in detail or implement in practice the Atlantic Charter in the rest of the world, will help to create the necessary environment for the cure of Japan. We have to consider what can possibly happen in Japan. She has no experience, as other countries have had, of accepting defeat; her whole government is built on a set of dogmas which take for granted that defeat is impossible. The immense pace of her modernization, jerry-built, as it has been, on a religion of loyalty which her educated classes cannot but feel to be grotesque, has produced immense nervous strain. And any natural leader, who might produce a rational programme, has for years before this war been in danger of immediate murder. **The death rate by murder among Japanese politicians in the last twenty years has been fantastic, and the victim was always selected because of some timid tendency towards sanity.**

The spectacle of Germany at war, though she is more formidable, is not half so eerie. The Germans will either win or lose, and they know, roughly, what is happening. It is not clear what can happen to Japan anyway, and there is a sort of bold innocence about her, that is horrible to watch. It certainly won't be any pleasanter to watch her when she cracks up. The popular cry then is likely to be "Save the Emperor from his false advisers"—the militarists, who have blasphemously overruled his divine will—and gangs will no doubt go round murdering all the known leaders of the nation. Indeed, there is little doubt that the present Emperor did want peace and was overruled. The craving to impose herself on the whole world, or anyway, on all Asia, is not new in Japan. It goes back to Hideoshi and the 16th century, and may well have been suggested by the maritime Empires of Spain and Portugal, but it goes no further back than that. It is not inherent in the Japanese racial character, nor even in the Japanese dogma that their Emperor is divine. To believe him divine, makes them feel themselves a peculiar people, sharply separate from the rest of the world. And this they will certainly feel for a long time, whatever happens. But it does not carry with it any duty to absorb the outsiders—quite the contrary. It is, therefore, quite possible, to cure the Japanese mind, once we can get into it the two ideas, that Japan need not lash out and need not starve; but we ought to realize beforehand that it will be a skilled job of doctoring. The Japanese have scarcely ever made any attempt to see themselves as good neighbours of other nations, as partners in the international scheme of things. No, their long isolation from the world, which was broken less than a century ago; their success in learning from the West all the technique of modern commerce and war, and a nationalism which they have so thoroughly cultivated, have resulted in giving them an altogether exaggerated idea of their own importance. Many of them really think that they're a chosen people, destined ultimately to dominate the whole world. They'll have to unlearn this fanciful notion; they'll have to discover that they've really been chosen by nobody but themselves, and that what is important is not what they can take from the world, but what they can give to the world.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

2—5—42 to 8—5—42.

Burma.—After the fall of LASHIO the enemy moved northwards and occupied MANDALAY. He has come to KYANKSE while the Chinese forces remaining in the enemy's rear are vigorously attacking between TAUNG-GYI and LOILEM. On the Irrawaddy Front, British forces are being withdrawn after blowing up the famous Ava bridge. The situation on the SHAN STATES Front is obscure. The Japanese are making a frantic attempt to cut the line of communication between CHINA and INDIA. It is believed that the enemy's recent advance has cost him between 20 to 25 per cent of his effective air force in this area.

RANGOON docks were attacked by U. S. A. bombers. An enemy air raid on AKYAB is reported.

With the fall of LASHIO alternative routes to the BURMA Road are being explored. It is likely that large scale transport may take place by air.

China.—The Chinese have launched a general offensive on the eastern sea-board. They have raided SHANGHAI, NANKING, HONGCHOW, VINCHANG, NINGHO and AMOY.

South-west Pacific.—It is sad to report the capitulation of CORREGIDOR, which took place on Tuesday after a period of magnificent defence. President Roosevelt's message to General Wainwright, CORREGIDOR's gallant defender, is a fitting appreciation:

"During recent weeks I have been following with growing admiration the day-to-day accounts of your heroic stand against the mounting intensity of bombardment by enemy planes and heavy siege guns.

"Despite all the handicaps of complete isolation, lack of food and ammunition, you have given the world a shining example of patriotic fortitude and self-sacrifice. The American people ask for no finer example of tenacity, resourcefulness and steadfast courage.

"Calm determination and your personal leadership in a desperate situation sets the standard of duty for our soldiers throughout the world.

"In every camp and on every naval vessel, soldiers, sailors and marines are inspired by the gallant struggle of their comrades in the PHILIPPINES.

"Workmen in our shipyards and munition plants redouble their efforts because of your example.

"You and your devoted followers have become the living symbols of our war aims and a guarantee of victory."

Madagascar.—British forces were landed in MADAGASCAR on Tuesday by the combined action of British naval, land and air forces. The troops included a number of commandos as well. Landing at Courier Bay under the protection of naval aircraft, the forces are advancing towards the naval base of DIEGO SUARES. The British ultimatum to MADAGASCAR has demanded unconditional surrender, to which the French Commander on the spot under Vichy's order has replied "we will resist to the bitter end." So operations are proceeding. The British occupation has been made on behalf of the United Nations and with the approval of U. S. A., in order to forestall a Japanese threat. MADAGASCAR stands at the gateway to the Indian Ocean, and may be used as a spring-board for the invasion of AFRICA by air and sea.

Russia.—German correspondents report that the slush caused by the thaw is proving even a worse enemy to the Germans than the winter. Troops are often cut off by floods, and motor traffic and transport of supplies are held up by several feet of mud. The sufferings of the German soldiers are exceedingly severe. Referring to the week's fighting in RUSSIA *Annalist* observes "A communiqué for the first time for some days again refers to 'offensive battles' in which Soviet troops improved their positions. This suggests fighting on a larger scale than has been the case for some time, but there is nothing official to indicate the scene of this flare-up, except that the Southern Front is the most likely area as the ground is likely to be harder there than further north."

Libya.—Enemy aerodromes at MENDI near ATHENS, and at MARITZA in RHODES were effectively raided by the Royal Air Force bombers. On Sunday small parties of the enemy patrolling eastwards of their forward positions were forced to withdraw by our light forces.

Miscellaneous.—*Hitler-Mussolini meeting*—Hitler and Mussolini met in SALSBURG on Wednesday. As usual their conversation took place "in a spirit of close friendship and of indissoluble brotherhood-in-arms of the two nations and their leaders." Rumour has it that Hitler demanded further Italian contingents for the Eastern Front. In the political sphere Hitler is believed to have sternly snubbed ITALY's demands for NICE, CORSICA and TUNIS. GERMANY at the moment is very anxious that FRANCE's colonial empire should retain its present status, for Hitler realises that the situation in LIBYA depends on the attitude of the French colonies.

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
27—4—42 (Monday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT:—				
	Military objectives in COLOGNE and elsewhere in the RHINELAND.			
	The German naval base at TRONDHJEM.			
	The docks at DUNKIRK.			
	Aerodromes in enemy-occupied low COUNTRIES and FRANCE.			
	An enemy supply ship off the coast of DENMARK.		17 planes.	
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	A convoy in the Gulf of SIRTE.	A tanker hit.		2 planes.
	Offensive operations in the forward areas of CYRENAICA.			
	Lorries, Petrol supplies and transport near GHEMINES.			
	CRETE. (By British planes).			
	Aerodromes in CRETE.			
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By British planes).			
	An enemy ship in the MEDITERRANEAN.	Sunk.		
	RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
	Aircraft on the aerodromes and air combats along the whole front.		12 planes.	20 planes.
	FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA (By American and British planes).			
	Reconnaissance over LAE.			
28—4—42 (Tuesday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
NIGHT:—				
	Three German warships based at TRONDHJEM.			
	Aerodromes and other objectives in NORWAY.			
	Shipping off the NORWEGIAN coast.			
	The German naval base at KIEL.	Big fires started.		
	Aerodromes in the LOW COUNTRIES.			
	The power station at GHENT.		10 planes.	1 plane.
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	The harbour at BENGHAZI.			
	Enemy transport vehicles in the TENGEDER, MARTUBA and DERNA areas.		2 planes.	
	CRETE. (By British planes.)			
	HERAKLION.			
	RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		14 planes.	48 planes.
	FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
	An enemy aerodrome and ammunition dumps at LAE.			20 planes.
	BURMA. (By American and British planes).			
	Enemy aerodromes in southern BURMA.			
29—4—42 (Wednesday).				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
DAY:—				
	The docks at DUNKIRK.			
	Offensive sweeps over Northern FRANCE.		2 planes.	2 planes.
NIGHT:—				
	GNOME aero-engine factory and the adjoining Goodrich Rubber works at GENNE VILLERS (near PARIS).			
	The docks at OSTEND.			
	Aerodromes in the LOW COUNTRIES.		6 planes.	
	LIBYA. (By British planes).			
	Offensive sweeps over the forward areas of CYRENAICA.			

RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).

Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front. 11 planes. 31 planes.

FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).

The aerodrome at LAE.

Ground installations at SALAMAUA. 3 planes.

TIMOR (Dutch). (By American and British planes).

KOEPANG.

30—4—42 (Thursday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).

DAY:—

Enemy gun positions around GRISNEZ.

The harbour at FLUSHING.

NIGHT:—

No information available.

LIBYA. (By British planes).

Offensive sweeps over the forward areas in CYRENAICA.

An enemy motor transport column on the road between JADABAYA and BENGHAZI.

Targets at BENGHAZI, BERKA and MARTUBA.

RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).

Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.

FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).

Patrol over the north coast of GUINEA.

BURMA. (By American and British planes).

Enemy forces in the forward areas.

1—5—42 (Friday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).

NIGHT:—

Enemy shipping off the NORWEGIAN coast. 1 destroyer hit.

Aerodromes in northern FRANCE. 1 plane.

LIBYA. (By British planes).

The harbour at BENGHAZI.
The aerodromes near BARCE.
Offensive sweeps over the forward areas of CYRENAICA.

RHODES. (By British planes).

The aerodrome at MARITZA.

LERO island. (By British planes).

The submarine base at port OLAKI.

GREECE. (By British planes).

The aerodrome at MENDI (near ATHENS). 1 plane.

RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).

Air combats and grounded aircraft along the whole front. 12 planes. 47 planes.

FAR EAST—NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British planes).

Shipping off RABAUL.

SOLOMON Islands. (By American and British planes).

TULAGI.

2—5—42 (Saturday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).

NIGHT:—

A large German tanker off the NORWEGIAN coast.

Enemy shipping off FRANCE.

Laying mines in enemy waters.

LIBYA. (By British planes).

Shipping in BENGHAZI harbour.

Military objectives at DERNA, MECHILI and the MARTUBA regions.

MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).

An enemy merchant vessel in the MEDITERRANEAN. Directly hit.

RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).

Air combats and grounded aircraft along the entire front. 8 planes. 25 planes.

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES—*cont.*

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
2—5—42 (Saturday)—cont.			
FAR EAST—NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British planes).			
Shipping at RABAUL.			
TIMOR (Dutch). (By American and British planes).			
KOEPANG.			
3—5—42 (Sunday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
MORNING :—			
Offensive sweeps over the CALAIS area.			
DAY :—			
The docks at DUNKIRK. **An aerodrome** at ABBEVILLE.		3 planes.	2 planes.
NIGHT :—			
The docks and ship building yards at HAMBURG. **The submarine base** at ST. NAZAIRE. **Laying mines** in enemy waters. **Air fields** in LOW COUNTRIES and northern FRANCE. **Enemy ships** off the coast of NORWAY. **Military objectives** on the coast of NORWAY.	Big fires started.	5 planes.	
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Offensive sweeps over the forward areas of CYRENAICA.			
The harbour at BENGHAZI.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.		8 planes.	12 planes.
FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).			
The aerodrome at LAE.	Enemy aircraft damaged		
NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British planes).			
The aerodrome at RABAUL.	Fires started.		

ENEMY Air Raids over ALLIED Territories.

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.	Aircraft losses for Allies.
28—4—42 (Tuesday).			
BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
DAY :—			
Two districts in southern ENGLAND.			
NIGHT :—			
NORWICH.			
MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.		2 planes.	
FAR EAST—BURMA. (By Jap planes).			
LASHIO.			
29—4—42 (Wednesday).			
BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT :—			
A town in East ANGLIA.	8 people killed.		
MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.			
FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA (By Jap planes).			
Port MORESBY.			
PHILIPPINES. (By Jap planes).			
CORREGIDOR.			
30—4—42 (Thursday).			
BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT :—			
Several places south-east coast of ENGLAND.	A few casualties.	11 planes.	
MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.			3 planes.
FAR EAST—SOLOMON Islands. (By Jap planes).			
TULAGI.			
PHILIPPINES (By Jap planes).			
CORREGIDOR.			

ENEMY Air Raids over ALLIED Territories—*cont.*

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies	Aircraft losses for Allies
1—5—42 (Friday).	**BRITAIN. (By German planes).**			
NIGHT :— A few planes on the South-east coast of ENGLAND.				
	EGYPT. (By German planes).			
SUEZ Canal area.				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.			2 planes.	
2—5—42 (Saturday).	**BRITAIN. (By German planes).**			
No enemy air activity at all.				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	FAR-EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By Jap planes).			
Port MORESBY.				
3—5—42 (Sunday).	**BRITAIN. (By German planes).**			
NIGHT :— A town on the South-east coast of ENGLAND.				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	FAR EAST—PHILIPPINES (By Jap planes).			
CORREGIDOR.				
	SOLOMON Islands. (By Jap planes).			
TULAGI.				
4—5—42 (Monday).	**BRITAIN. (By German planes).**			
NIGHT :— A town on the South-east coast of ENGLAND.			5 planes	
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	FAR EAST—NEW GUINEA. (By Jap planes).			
Port MORESBY.			5 planes.	
	PHILIPPINES. (By Jap planes).			
CORREGIDOR.				

BRITAINS' WARTIME SACRIFICES.
SOME FEATURES OF BELT-TIGHTENING.

Abroad it is not always appreciated just how much belt-tightening has gone on in Britain on behalf of the war effort, writes the **Daily Express** *on April 14. Enumerating some of the sacrifices made, the paper says :—*

Everyone in Great Britain has his person, money and property at the disposal of Government. Anyone may be ordered to go anywhere to do anything. Government can control banks, and limit the amounts which may be drawn by private

or business customers. Private property and land can be requisitioned for any purpose, and property, if necessary, destroyed.

Workers in essential industries may not be sacked nor change their jobs except with the consent of Ministry of Labour. Women between 20 and 31 may not obtain or change employment except through the labour exchanges. **Strikes and lockouts can be forbidden**, and dilution of labour has been accepted on a large scale by the trade unions. Prisoners and convicts can be released if required by Government. **Slackers and absentees are liable to fines and prison.** Specialist classes of workers such as engineers and scientists have been compelled to register for industrial mobilisation under a penalty of £100. Inefficient war-works managements can be replaced.

On the outbreak of war, all gold, bullion and specie was called up and foreign exchange mobilised. Export of money is forbidden except by licence, and no one may take out more than £10 from the country. Exports of jewellery come under a similar ban.

The Englishman's home is no longer his castle. He must provide an effective blackout, or his house may be broken into to put out the lights. If he is suspected of hoarding food or other rationed goods, his house may be forcibly searched.

Fire-watching and other civil defence duties are compulsory, and Home Guard service is now to be so in a large area. Foods with the major exceptions of bread, vegetables and fish are rationed. People who try to circumvent rationing by growing their own food are restricted. Farmers must plough any part of their land and plant such crops as the local agricultural committee may require. They can be dispossessed for inefficient farming.

Traval is greatly restricted. Train services have been cut down to make room for troop and munition transport. Dining cars are few. Sleeping cars are available only to people travelling on business of national importance, with necessary priorities. Cheap tickets, other than season and workmen's tickets, and short-distance cheap day-returns are being abolished.

Large parts of the country are defence areas where no one may go unless on business, and there are some prohibited zones where no civilian is permitted for any reason. Even local residents can be turned out of such zones. **Petrol rationing has cut down private motoring, and the abolition of the basic petrol rations means that no pleasure driving will be allowed.**

The purchase-tax applies nearly to everything except food and services. On most goods it is one-third of the wholesale price and on some others it is one-sixth. It is not a luxury tax, and it applies to essential goods such as clothes, furniture and household goods. Clothes are rationed on the basis of providing for replacement of a reasonable wardrobe every three years. An austerity cut is enforced to save material on men's and women's clothes.

Income-tax has increased to a standard rate of 10 sh. in the £ with a top rate, for the highest incomes of 19 sh. 6 d. in the £.

Finally, individual liberty, apart from all new offences which may be committed against the defence regulations, is curtailed by Regulation 18-B. Under this regulation anyone may be detained in prision by order of the Home Secretary, if he is suspected of hostile associations or intentions. No actual offence need be committed by a detainee to justify detention, but there is a right of appeal to a special tribunal.

LAVAL'S POSITION
FACTORS FOR AND AGAINST HIM

Ferdinand Tuohy in the ***Daily Mail*** *sums up Laval thus*:

HIS STRENGTH

One million and three hundred thousand prisoners-of-war now for nearly two years absent from their homes constitute an overriding French anguish. Laval will undoubtedly be given more prisoners back than ever Pétain was, and he will be able to tell the French People, "The more you co-operate with me, the more returned prisoners I can promise you".

The costs of occupation, lately reduced from 400,000,000 to 300,000,000 francs a day, will be still further reduced.

The dual Paris-Vichy Government which Laval contemplates must gradually lighten the hardships of the demarcation line as all France becomes Lavalised. "We don't want France to be turned into a battlefield again. I don't want any kind of foreigners to use our country as a cockpit". This Laval argument will appeal to many.

Farmers and peasants have been holding back or hiding food stocks, and this has raised the spectre of starvation before Pétain. Wielding a strong Nazi-backed arm, Laval will go and seize food and distribute it—to his followers first.

Millions in France still dread or hate the Soviet, and Laval can profit accordingly as the leader of the country's anti-Comintern party.

The headlong advance of Japan feeds Laval's pet argument, "The war is already won by the Axis".

LAVAL'S WEAKNESS

The following points constitute Laval's weakness :—

The hatred and contempt in which he is held personally.

The French people's knowledge that, however they may help Hitler now, they will in the end receive the punishment—near extinction as a race—promised in Mein Kampf.

The snapping of the United States link. Countless Frenchmen looked on America as their last lifebuoy.

The risk of France's great gold stock in Martinique being seized, and also certain overseas French territories, in retaliation for material war-waging aid which Laval intends to give Germany.

The underground struggle which will continue against Laval as long as the Anglo-American promise of liberation is maintained by action.

LAVAL'S AIMS

Laval is out to increase and safeguard war production for Hitler. It is his intention to "defend France"; in other words, to join militarily to the best of his powers with Rundstedt's measures against an invasion by the Allies.

The French fleet must be won over ship by ship. Laval is far from starting from zero. Darlan has been dispensing with old hands on the lower deck and replacing them with his own recruits.

The abiding aim with Laval is to smash de Gaulle.

LAVAL'S METHODS

Laval knows that the utmost speed is essential—besides its being the order from Hitler. He will forge ahead with long-thought-out plans and with all the cunning and manipulation of which he is master.

Pétain may become a willing puppet of Laval, or no more than the latter's prisoner: in either case the old Marshal will be closely watched, and so his legend value is conserved to Laval. Laval was once out-foxed by Pétain, and he is as a consequence just getting back to power after 16 vital months. No more risks will be taken with Pétain, whose main value to Laval lies in the Legion, the French state party, having sworn personal allegiance to the Marshal. If the Legion has many thousand tough professional Fascists in its ranks, these are sunk in the infinitely larger company of ordinary middle-class citizens, retired officers, trades-people and so on. This majority in the Legion is said to number 1,500,000 throughout France, and in every town and village the Legionaries are the top-dogs. So far their attitude has been: "Let us stick to the Marshal and be neither pro-British nor pro-German, as we don't know how it is going to end. Better stop on our islet over the tumult, and then, when it is over, we shall be better able to assert ourselves".

CONTROL OVER POLICE

Laval wants the Legion's willing support, but if he cannot get that, his taking over of the police will serve him well. Darlan expanded the police into an enormous force for keeping the population under. The police are militarily trained and equipped, and entirely Fascist in origin and interest.

Laval has been given permission to re-establish a General Staff for all the three services, and he intends to set afoot immediately a second Fighting France—in opposition to de Gaulle's.

As announced from Vichy, Darlan has agreed to take command of all the three services—land, sea and air. It is a mistake to think that Darlan's personal dislike of Laval will step in the way of his using the French fleet against Britain if he can. Laval's handling of the fleet is already outlined. His attitude is:—"The fleet exists to defend France and her possessions against all who may attack them". This, it is claimed, permits Laval to send warships wherever he wishes. He will risk, or rather hope for, "incidents".

WILL ENSLAVED EUROPE HELP HITLER? ATTITUDE TO WAR AGAINST RUSSIA. FRENCHMEN AND BRITISH RAIDS.

by

Lindley Fraser (*In a recent B. B. C. talk*).

What is the extent to which the peoples of the occupied territories are prepared to co-operate with Hitler in his last desperate fling against the Russian Armies?

It is obvious to everybody that this factor may make all the difference. If Europe as a whole is going to back Germany, accepting Hitler's account of the Russian campaign as a crusade against Bolshevism, then the German armies have behind them a war machine that is much stronger than anything they have been able to rely on so far. Much stronger, for instance, than in September 1939, when only the factories of Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia were harnessed to the Nazi chariot.

But if, on the contrary, Europe as a whole is not taken in by Hitler's propaganda—if the hatred of National Socialism has been sufficient to overcome the fear of Bolshevism, which has been inert in perhaps the majority of Europeans for the last two decades—in that case Hitler's war machine is resting on a quick-sand. So the question is, what is the attitude of the peoples of Occupied Europe to the war against Russia at this moment?

We know very well that the people of Germany, though depressed and anxious about the war, though longing for peace, are yet still prepared to follow Hitler, for the most part unquestioningly.

Perhaps, by the end of this summer we shall have a very different tale to tell about the attitude of the man-in-the-street to the war inside Germany. But for the time being, Hitler can count on the German people to back him

up, and it is my conviction that he will be able to go on counting on their backing till he has suffered a major defeat in the field of battle.

FOOD PLUNDER.

But to have any chance of success, he needs help from the whole of Occupied Europe—from Italy and France, from Scandinavia and the Low Countries, from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the Balkans. He is already drawing upon these countries in three main ways.

First by stealing from them all their available food supplies. But that is a source of help which is fast drying up now. Germany's policy with regard to food has been consistently short-sighted. Hitler has, till recently, banked on a short war. He has ransacked the occupied countries to satisfy his immediate needs, and now he is getting to the point where he just cannot get any more out of them.

That is why he has had to cut German food rations, and I believe that the cut in German food rations will have a really important effect on German morale next summer or autumn, when it becomes clear that the second offensive against Russia has failed.

DECISIVE FACTOR.

But food plunder has not been the only advantage Hitler has derived from the occupied countries—he has also drawn from them literally millions of workers into Germany to work on farms and in armament factories. Some of these people have gone to Germany because they have been taken in by promises of high wages and decent living conditions. Others, perhaps the majority, have been driven there by the threat of starvation if they stayed at home.

Their contribution to his war machine depends on the extent to which they really believe that Hittler will win—on the extent to which they want Hitler to win.

And the same thing applies to the third main way in which Hitler has been able to make use of the occupied territories. At this moment, French and Belgian factories are working day and night, turning out guns and tanks and planes for the German Army and Air Force. French harbours are in constant use in the service of the German submarine fleet. Danish and Balkan farmers are growing wheat and raising cows for export to Germany.

The contribution of these peoples may easily prove decisive when it comes to the final show-down between Hitler and his main opponents.

FRENCH REACTION.

So, what is the attitude of all these peoples to the war in Russia? Well, there are a number of indications as to the answer to this question. Not long ago, the R. A. F. conducted a terrific raid upon the Renault works just outside Paris, which was making tanks for the German Army.

It is clear that at least for the time being the factory was put out of action. The German radio poured out volleys of abuse against Britain on the subject of this raid. So did the German-controlled radio inside France.

But all the evidence is that the French people as a whole welcomed the Renault raid—the prestige of the Allies went up in France as a result of it even though many Frenchmen lost their lives in this process.

Again, think of the recent St. Nazaire raid. Again, the Germans made a great song and dance about British brutality towards a former ally, but the evidence is that the French people positively exulted in the success of the British raiders, even though it was French property that they were destroying.

LARGE FREEDOM ARMY.

Or switch over to the other side of Europe. In Yugoslavia, there is a large freedom army in the field, though the country is technically under Axis control. That army not merely causes the loss of hundreds of German and Italian soldiers, it also holds down several divisions of German troops which are badly needed in Russia. No bestialities practised by the Nazis, or the Fascists, against the civilian population of Yugoslavia are able to bring General Mikhailoirtch's men to heel.

Or finally, look at Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria. These three countries have technically allied themselves with Hitler. Their peoples are supposedly on the side of the Axis, and yet, if one thing is clear, it is that none of them has the slightest enthusiasm for Hitler's war.

NAZIS' FAIR WORDS AND FOUL DEEDS.

by

Rennie Smith.

Never are the Nazis more dangerous or do they need more watching than when they are using flattering and honeyed words. Such words precede, as by Nazi incantation and well-established procedure, the foul work of swift and overwhelming destruction of a nation.

Of the total propaganda effort made in advance of invasion by Germany for the undermining and conquest of any nation, only a small portion at any time appears on the surface where it can be recognised for the thing it is. The main roots are deeply hidden in Germany's secret services; in first class hotels; in the houses of the well-to-do; in amiable business transactions and budding young writers; in private arrangements made with editors, politicians and leaders of disgruntled groups and vested interests of the discontented among the inhabitants of the countries the Nazis seek to dominate.

HIDDEN PROPAGANDA.

It is also true that the public aspect of German propaganda is small in comparison with the huge continuously operating hidden part. No lie is too extravagant in this field of military verbal operations. **Indeed Hitler's maxim in Mein Kampf of "the bigger the lie the more likely it is to succeed" is the established practice of the German propaganda front.** The late Prime Minister of Great Britain was féted and flattered as a "man of peace" when he went to Munich. It was the culmination of a lot of peace talk by Hitler, and a vast network of appeasement activity in Britain radiating from Ribbentrop, the German embassies and consulates and more innocent-looking institutions.

Honeyed words were followed by foul deeds of destruction, at a couple of strokes, of Czechoslovakia. Similar was the procedure which lured Schuschnigg on his fatal journey to see Hitler at Berchtesgaden before Austria fell. Is there a country in Europe which cannot repeat the tale of fair words and foul deeds? Were not Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium all recipients of continuous assurances of Germany's peaceful feelings of friendship? Indeed do not the final German official protestations go so far as to say that it was only the aggressive attitude of these small countries which led Germany to assume the responsibility for their protection? That, if the Norwegians were not blinded, they would see that the skilfully prepared invasion of Norway was a true act of German friendship, peace and liberation?

ANY STICK GOOD ENOUGH.

The Nazis have no scruples. Any kind of stick is good enough which will assist in spreading confusion, undermining morale and breaking up national unity. From left or right or centre—all are grist to their mill who will serve under these circumstances. The cynical record of the Germans of fair words and foul deeds was brought home to me again the other day listening to a speech in London by De Gaulle, head of the Free French movement. **He prefers to call it the fighting French movement.** Nazi propaganda in France from 1933 to the emergence of Vichy amid the ruins of France baffles description. No detective story, novel, romance or imaginative tragedy ever written can compare with what Germany actually did, or how individuals in France actually responded. Totalitarian propaganda has no precedent in history. In none of the countries destroyed by Germany did Hitler's fair-words machine achieve greater success—the success of Vichy France and the Riom trials on the one hand; fighting France under De Gaulle on the other; while between lie enslaved the people of France.

De Gaulle charatterised Nazi operations thus: "Some crimes are so cunningly committed, gentlemen, that even upright men cannot refrain from a sort of melancholy admiration. Thus, in the face of that foul masterpiece of Nazi strategy

which constitutes the Vichy regime, we cannot help touching our hats in tribute to Hitler". France must pay Hitler in full the price of this betrayal—the price of freedom. "Staunch Frenchmen are still continuing the war, rallying French territories and fighting with honour on every battlefield". But once the enemy is within the citadel, the cycle of tragedy is complete. The law of consequence is inexorable. The world knows of the French Revolution in 1789. De Gaulle in 1942 referred to a "fact which now dominates the whole French question", the fact of another "revolution". He went on to say to his London audience: "France, betrayed by her ruling and privileged classes, has embarked on the greatest revolution in all her history. In the secrecy of her tribulations a completely new France is being created at the present moment and she will be guided by new men".

It is in such perspectives from the European continent that the seductive voices from Germany and Japan breaking in continuously and in a crescendo in these fateful days npon India must be measured and judged.

GENERAL SMUTS' VIEW.

The survey by General Smuts points to the same conclusion. His phrase—and he has shown himself as good a **soldier as he is a statesmen—" so far Japan has achieved nothing really vital to the issue of the war" is worth remembering and pondering**. The main positions, he said, in India, the Indian Ocean and Australia still remain. This summer he expects to see a German offensive in the East, and a Japanese offensive to eliminate Russia from the war. General Smuts has no doubt, therefore, that an attack on the Middle East will be preceded by or will synchronise with "another gigantic onslaught on Russia this summer". He summed up the alternatives: "**If it fails, Germany fails finally; if it succeeds, a grandiose march across the Middle East towards India, still remains on her programme**". Of Japan he stated: "Her present move against Australia may be only a feint—India and Ceylon may be the real objectives".

Never was so little time pregnant with so much for the future of mankind. Victory is the goal. The price is common efforts and common sacrifice.

WAR OF NERVES AGAINST TURKEY.
DECLINE IN TURCO-GERMAN TRADE.
BRITISH PREPARATIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

With the last snows melting and the first faint signs of spring, the latent anxieties of the average Turk have been again mounting to the surface. There is no imminent danger which threatens Turkey, but one cannot help comparing Hitler's time-table for last year's operations with this year's possibilities and

probabilities. On March 1 last year Hitler's armies crossed the Danube, and towards the middle of the same month they had reached not only the Greek frontier but also the Turkish border. During those hours of anxiety, many were those who thought that Turkey's turn to face the music had come, but the danger was averted. One only discovered later that Hitler's schedule included Russia as main objective for the 1941 campaign, and that his attack on Crete was not the preparation for an onslaught on the Middle East, but the closing of the access to the Dardanelles.

March, therefore, is the month of intense preparations and preliminary strategic moves, and Turkey's attention has been focussed on every step that Germany and its Allies undertake or are about to undertake. This attitude has been summed up in Turkish Government official declarations, in public speeches and in the Medjlis (the Grand National Assembly) as an attitude of "watchfulness, intense preparation and readiness".

Much has been written or said lately about German strategic moves, preparations and concentrations. The truth is that owing to intensified control of the Bulgarian frontier, caused by the steady leakage of information from Axis and Axis-occupied countries, the amount of reliable information which trickles out is far too scanty to permit anybody to draw an accurate picture of future developments.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

Turkey has at various stages during the last year been subjected to various attacks of what is known as a "war of nerves". All countries about to be attacked by Germany have gone through the same experience, and have had Goebbels propaganda machine turned on them at full blast. But there is a slight difference in the methods employed against those countries and those against Turkey, which make one think that these periodical publicistic onslaughts are nothing but minor intimidation campaigns. The difference consists in the following: whereas the German Press and Radio attacked other countries tearing to pieces with acrid criticism the internal systems of those countries, and pointing out their alleged aggressive attitude, or shall we say adherence to the "front of encirclement", attacks against Turkey have restricted themselves to pointing out to Turkey the alleged crimes of foreigners and foreign propaganda, without ever touching either the fundamental institutions of Turkey or its general foreign policy. Germany has tried to accommodate the general tenor of its propaganda to the main principle of Turkish foreign policy, repeatedly reaffirmed and always quoted in public statements and speeches: strict neutrality. Goebbels has been more zealous than the Turkish Government in helping to preserve the latter's neutrality.

Now, this is significant. It is significant because it means that Germany would rather keep Turkey out of the way with threats, intimidation and cheap

advice, than intervene with its armies should Turkey prove an obstacle. But one must not draw final conclusions from easy deductions. This may have been Germany's policy during the last year, and before it was realised that the campaign against Russia had proved a gross miscalculation. The few indications which are available in Turkey this spring all suggest that Germany has mobilised all her man-power and the entire industrial potential for one great and glorious attack on Russia. The Nazi régime and the future of Germany depend on this last gambler's throw, and should Hitler lose again the fate of the Great German Empire can be regarded as settled. Where, therefore, does Turkey stand in Hitler's calculations?

DIFFICULT NUT TO CRACK.

All competent political and military observers in Ankara are agreed that Turkey comes to the front either in the event of a German thrust towards the Caucasus, or in the event of a big German and Italian push on Suez and the Persian Gulf. As we have been accustomed lately to see in every military plan the preparation for a pincer movement, in the attack towards the Caucasus Turkey would form the manoeuvring ground for the right pincer of the German army, or in the alternative the left pincer of the Mediterranean push might try to thrust its way through the Anatolian plateau.

But all this is easier said than done. The Anatolian plateau presents numberless natural difficulties. It averages 2,000 feet throughout, and towards the north-eastern frontier it reaches heights of something like 9,500 feet showing that we have passed in to the Caucasus. Anatolia possesses one main railway line across the middle and no roads at all. Should a German army manage to penetrate and overcome all these difficulties, the preparations for bringing up supplies would be so immense that they would impair Germany's fighting strength on other fronts of more immediate and vital importance. It must be admitted that in the second alternative, once the eastern borders of Turkey are reached, there would be no formidable obstacle in the way of a rapid advance towards the oil-fields of Iraq, the Persian Gulf and the Iranian oil-fields, because here instead of mountains as in the north-east, flat country suitable for a mechanised army would favour a rapid advance. The preparations, however, in both alternatives would have to be carried out with the same extreme efficiency, and would place the same strain on the German war machine.

From the strategic point of view, therefore, Germany must think twice before embarking on this venture, which must, however, be included in all calculations. Hitler has never been a master of logic. Furthermore, there are no economical considerations and no political considerations to keep Germany from attacking Turkey should the decision be taken. In the first place, the German-Turkish Trade Agreement of October last year was a brilliant propagandist achievement on the part of Germany. **But that was all.**

Now, after six months of application the result is nil. This was foreseen by all economic experts both Turkish and foreign. The previous system of special compensations had given plenty of scope for a regular goods exchange between those two countries, **but never was more than 60 per cent of the amount asked for used. Germany, concentrating her whole energy on her war effort, cannot supply the goods. Turkey will not move a single ton unless the respective ton from Germany has reached a Turkish harbour.** This was stipulated in the agreement. Small quantities have been moved, it is true, but it is not without amusement that one learns that the contraband carried from Central Europe to Turkey via Bulgarian ports, has in these last months reached the £ T 1,000,000 mark. Hitler has therefore no **economic reason** to spare Turkey.

ANGLO-TURKISH ALLIANCE.

From the political point of view, it is enough to remark that whenever the Turkish Press discusses the situation and the position of Turkey towards Germany and Great Britain in a comparative sort of way, Germany is called "our friend" whereas Great Britain is called constantly "our ally". This is all that Hitler has achieved by signing the Ten Years Pact of Friendship with Turkey, which one must admit is mighty little. Nor has the Press Protocol attached to this pact muzzled the Turkish Press, which is still free in its criticism of the Axis, as it is free to criticise the shortcomings of Turkey's ally. There are, therefore, no **political considerations** to stop Hitler from attacking Turkey.

Hitler is however, obliged to distribute his man-power in such a manner as to try by every possible means to keep out of Turkey, and to try and encircle the country. Isolated Turkey could eventually be placed in a position not to be able to do anything to comply with her chief aim, which is the preservation of the national territory. She would, in any case, be completely cut off from her chief supply lines. This is why Turkey watches the Libyan campaign and the Russian front with equal anxiety and interest. **When General Wavell said that in spite of the Russian winter offensive, the preparations for the Caucasus and Iran must go on with increased intensity, man never said a truer word, and this word was very much appreciated at the time, so much so that in Ankara political circles it is being repeated now.**

NAZI DESIGNS AGAINST TURKEY
REVIVAL OF BERLIN-BAGHDAD PROJECT
BRITAIN'S MILITARY STRENGTH IN THE MIDDLE EAST

By

Leonard Kirschen.

There are two things, or rather a man and a thing, which remind the casual traveller of the continuity of German intentions towards Asia Minor the Persian Gulf, the Middle-East oilfields, in short the everlasting "Drang,

nach Osten". The man is Franz von Papen, gentleman adventurer, soldier diplomat, Prussian Junker and amateur saboteur. The thing is the Berlin-Baghdad-Persian Gulf telegraph line, erected at the beginning of this century by the Siemens-Schuckert Electric Co. of Berlin.

When travelling across Anatolia on the famous "Anadolu Expressi" the monotonous click of the wheels is accompanied by the monotonous flash-past of these squat, black and white-collared iron telegraph poles, which had preceded the completion of the Baghdad Bahn by nearly a quarter of a century. One has got so used to this repetition of the everlasting reminder which seems to say: B .B. B. B. B. B. that it is necessary for Papen to go to Berlin in order to make us sit up and take notice of what is happening.

VON PAPEN'S CAREER.

Franz von Papen, however, is no fool because it needs an average intelligence to form an average all-round man possessing his abilities. He had been in Turkey during the last War as Chief of Staff of Liman von Sanders, the German Commander of the Turkish—or rather Ottoman—Army. He had worn the Turkish uniform and the "Kalpak" with dash, and had made many friends among the Turkish Officers. When Hitler, who believes in divine Providence, saw that von Papen had through this Providence, twice escaped assassination by the hands of the Gestapo, he remembered von Papen's abilities and friendships, and sent him to Ankara to try to pave the way towards the East. And because von Papen is no fool, as soon as he arrived in Ankara he planted the seed of the Papen-myth. This legend will have it that as soon as Papen is recalled Hitler means business, as long as he stays Germany's friendship remains assured to Turkey. So whenever he goes to Berlin, the Germans in Turkey start asking in a loud whisper: "Is he coming back?".

POLITICAL CROSS-CURRENTS.

Von Papen, as we all know, has gone to Berlin again. He will probably come back. He went with plans of his own making concerning Turkey. But before we examine these plans it is necessary to get a proper perspective of the political situation in the Balkans. Let us just examine, why the Balkans? In order to get a good perspective one has to find the vanishing point, the V. P. as it is called for short. Before the Great War of 1914, when the Ottoman Empire still existed, three were the imperialistic countries which in their expansionist aims had thrown out three different political lines which all crossed in the Balkans.

First came the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Its aims were the Mediterranean and the port of Salonika. Second came the German Empire which under Bismarck had coined the slogan of the seven Bs: Berlin, Budapest,

Belgrade, Bucharest, Bosphorus, Baghdad and Basrah. Last in intensity—first in achievement—came the imperialistic policy of the Ottoman Empire which aimed westwards. These three main lines crossed in the Balkans, making this region of Europe the focus of their ambitions.

What is the result of the Great War, its peace treaties, and the period between the last and this war, on these political ambitions? The first two imperialisms have been replaced by one, in which the Reichswehr and the modern German political thinkers represent the old German tradition, whilst Adolf Hitler himself through his political nightmares and phantastic cavalcades through the imaginary Hall of Fame of the Third Reich, represents the Austrian, shall we call it "angle." Ottoman imperialism has been replaced, after Kemal Atatturk's refusal to go in for new conquests, by a political and ideological interest in the Balkans, aiming through the building of a Federation of Balkan States to safeguard the interests of a group of small nations, from the National defence and financial point of view, from the vicissitudes of the future.

CLASH OF IDEALS.

A superficial examination only of these two aims shows us that the two ideas must clash. We have on one side the Nazi version of German and Austrian ambitions melted in one wild longing to control all the Balkans, Asia Minor and the Middle East. On the other side we have Turkey's, now latent but formerly active, interest in the grouping of the Balkan States in one federative system of autonomous states, its own love for independence, and its ties to the Arab nations of the Middle East by means of the Sadabad treaty.

This is why, whenever Germany approaches Turkey with offers of political co-operation or military alliance, the natural instinct of self-preservation demands an immediate refusal. This is the truth. Why then, you ask, the treaty of friendship with Germany of June 18, 1941? Because, is the answer, a nation whose war potential is represented by a population of only 19 million souls, a nation which is too poor to afford the luxury of arming to the teeth in time of peace, and which cannot get its arms in time of war, cannot afford the luxury of creating an open enemy. Besides, it has been proved later, Turkish neutrality has served British strategy more than active participation of Turkey in the War.

TURKISH REFUSAL.

Only last summer Germany had approached Turkey with an offer of co-operation in south-eastern Europe. At first the offer conditioned this co-operation with a promise from Turkey that she would participate in the establishment of the "New Order". This was flatly refused. Then Germany offered Turkey a sort of co-operation with the Balkan countries in which Turkey

would have obtained a certain political preponderance. But Turkey refused a political preponderance among vassal states led by puppet governments, and in his annual speech to the Medjlis the Premier, Dr. Revfik Saydam, explained that Turkey was especially interested in the restoration of the independence of all the Balkan States. After this Germany made no further offer.

NAZI EXACTIONS.

Turkey had been right. What is the situation in the Balkan countries now? Rumania is bled of men and food and wants Transylvania. Hungary, which is geographically a non-Balkan country, has failed to satisfy Hitler in granting a special minority status to the Germans in Burgenland—a territory adjoining Austria—and is continually being pressed for men. Even now Hitler demands that Hungary should send another 600,000 men for his spring offensive. Croatia has become a bone of contention between Italy and Germany. Serbia cannot find peace, and its Moslem minority is being nationalised under the "New Order". Greece is licking its wounds, and the inhabitants are starving whilst looking at the ashes of the torch which taken from Mt, Olympus by German athletes had been brought back by the more enterprising Stukas.

It is on this crumbling and decaying bridge that the hordes of the German Reich are supposed to cross on their victorious advance towards the East.

BALKAN FEDERATION.

In the meantime, the exiled Balkan Governments in London have registered the principles of the future Balkan Federation. The declarations of London were received in Turkish political circles with much interest, although public comment there was little, and that too very measured in tone. Turkey could not afford, whilst maintaining her complete neutrality, to approve officially because that would have meant a direct snub to Hitler. But the Press reactions were significant, and indicated that this was the spirit in which Turkey would like to see the Balkan question settled.

BULGARIA'S DILEMMA.

In the enumeration of vicissitudes of the various Balkan states Bulgaria has been omitted on purpose. This country which had served Britain in the biggest double-cross of modern history is now beginning to pay for its treachery. Its first price to pay for the privilege of being a junior nursery member of the Tripartite Alliance was of a sentimental nature. Bulgaria in the first phase of Balkan settlement was called out to serve as a local gendarmerie force in Greece, Macedonia and Serbia. Now Hitler calls for the second instalment which is a mere trifle of ten divisions for the Eastern Front.

NEW SLOGAN.

And there is a final payment which is being served up to Bulgaria under the form of a recompense for its future blood-sacrifice. Hitler in his sleepless nights has conceived a plan which in his view would counteract the influence of the Federative system as conceived by Turkey, and put on paper by the exiled Governments in London. He has evolved the idea of greater Macedonia, a system of states gathered in an Union under the leadership of Bulgaria. This Union is to include Bulgaria, Serbia, Grecce, and independent regional Macedonia, and is to be governed by national committees and one central committee in Sofia. Please note the ominous resemblance between the words committee and kimtadjis, which ought to explain to the people concerned Hitler's way of treating the Balkans.

This greater Macedonia slogan has been spread in Turkish political circles by German agents, and bears the unmistakeable mark of Goebbels propaganda factory. It has been coined on the spur of the moment, because something has to be done in Balkans, and done quick. It has to be done even if Turkey is left out of all calculations. But an excuse had to be invented for Turkey. Turkey was told thrt a greater Macedonia would mean a stop to pan-Slavism as represented in the Balkans by Yugoslavia, which means greater Slavia. But the Germans forget that Alexander II of Yugoslavia was one of the two men who elaborated the idea of a Federation of Balkan States. The other was Kemal Atatturk, the founder of modern Turkey. Another thing that Germany forgets is that Turkey would develop an intense dislike for a greater Bulgaria, especially a Bulgaria which has not been giving the Turkish minorities any too good a treatment. The amount of hate which threatens to accumulate against Bulgaria is simply astonishing, and is a foreboding of things to come.

TURKISH WRITER'S IMPRESSIONS.

And there is a Press view of the situation in the Balkans. It is a resume of an article published in the Istanbul paper "*Aksham*", by its Editor, Béy Nemdjeddin Sadak, deputy, member of the foreign affairs committee of the Medjlis, and one in a position to know things. He writes:—"Now that King Boris has been summoned to Berlin, it is evident that the Bulgarians want to spare themselves the effort of paying their tribute in blood. The Germans are asking for maximum reinforcements from their allies the Italians, the Hungarians, the Rumanians and the Bulgarians. The Italians are the more docile, they have not yet any victory to their credit and have lost their empire. They can only go on giving men without hopes of seeing them again.

The Bulgarians think that by letting the Germans pass through their country they have paid enough for the territories which have been allotted to them, and dislike the idea of sending men to Russia, because they still have a certain affection for the Russians. Communism is fairly well spread in

Bulgaria. They also pretend that if they send men to Russia the fields will remain without farmers. In any case, the Bulgarians have not made up their mind who is going to win the war, and are desirous of keeping their divisions intact for any emergency. But tribute they will have to pay whatever happens. The friendship between Turkey and Germany seems to upset them, because it takes away their only excuse, that the Turks might attack them.

"For the Rumanians and Hungarians the hour has come to bleed once more. Asking for Transylvania and saying that they need their troops for this purpose they hope to avoid sending further troops to Russia. This state of affairs shows that the quarrels are well advanced, although they all hold in their hands the chart of the "New Order" which the Axis is trying to establish in Europe. To desire new conquests and be struck by the lightning of war complicates matters in the extreme. Such is the bad effect of the War on the conscience of the smaller nations." This article is entitled "The difficulties which the Germans have caused their allies."

THE GERMAN EAGLE.

One would have thought that Nazi Imperialism could have done better. But what of the Persian Gulf, Turkey, etc., you ask. Your description of the state of affairs ends in the Balkans. So does Hitler's imperialsm, is the reply. From the Roman Empire, which consolidated its conquests, which through the German Roman Empire, was the example Hitler has always forged his dreams after, there is only one thing which Hitler has been able to copy. This is the Eagle which adorned the standard of the Roman Empire and of its cohorts, and which now, a poor gilded imitation, adorns the standards of the cohorts of plunderers and concentration-camp guards.

NAZI DIFFICULTIES.

And now what of Von Papen? In a previous message I have shown why Hitler hesitates to attack Turkey. Now comes the news that the German High Command experience a series of difficulties in refitting a number of German divisions on the Eastern Front. Should these divisions be taken out of the fighting line, it is feared that the Russians who if not continually advancing, are continually exercising a strong pressure, might break through. This is why Hitler is asking desperately that his allies should send him reinforcements.

As for the possibility of an attack on the Middle East via Cyprus and Syria, British military circles in Ankara say that this is not likely, as it would mean the same effort as if a frontal attack were made through Turkey. In both cases, say these military circles, Germany would be embarking on a military adventure, and that has not yet been the case in this war.

Politically Germany has no power if she shows military weakness. There is another point. In Bismarck's famous enumeration of the 7 Bs a change has spoiled its alliterative and political value. The word Bosphorus has to be replaced by the word Ankara. The former represented a decaying Ottoman Empire, the latter represents a vigorous politically-minded young republic.

PAPEN'S PANACEA.

Von Papen, therefore, who would like to remain in Ankara because in Germany his chances of ending his life in peace are very slight, is believed to have the following proposition for Hitler. Hitler is not to attack Turkey as long as she preserves her neutrality. Papen thinks and is going to tell Hitler that a policy of encirclement is the best. Once the German troops have reached the Caucasus in the north-east and the Suez Canal in the south, Turkey will be forced by the new political and geographical situation, as well as by the increased military menace, to line up peacefully. But that depends not on Hitler but on the Russian Campaign, and on the British Empire Forces in the Middle-East. Whereas Bismarck had a direct line of action, and nearly achieved through his successors Germany's ambition, Hitler is still patching his quarrels and seeking his inspirations. This is the tale of the telegraph poles that line the Anatolian railway.

BRITAIN'S ARMY OF "SKY KILLERS". HOW PARATROOPS ARE TRAINED.

by

We Raymond (In a recent B. B. C. talk).

An army staff car was hurrying along an English country lane. Outside on the bonnet was the royal standard of Norway. There were only two people in the car, the driver and in the back seat Crown Prince Olaf of Norway.

There was a large-scale mock battle going on, and the Crown Prince had been invited along to watch the proceedings. He was on his way now to Brigade Headquarters.

But as the car rounded a bend, the driver jammed on his brakes. Two burly looking soldiers barred the way. They trained their rifles on the driver and his passenger as the car stopped.

The clothes and equipment these two soldiers were wearing were much the same as any British soldier wears, but they wore padded helmets, instead of tin hats and an over-all smock reaching down almost to their knees, and on the right sleeve of each of them was Britain's paratroop badge—a white parachute between blue wings.

One of the parachutists came up to the driver and said: "Out you get, we want this car".

The driver leaned forward and whispered to him: "Don't be a mutt, this is Crown Prince Olaf I'm driving."

"It doesn't matter who it is", the parachutist said, "you both have to get out. We have captured this car."

"He's quite right," the Crown Prince said as he got out, "they've captured our vehicle and they must have it".

The parachutist said, "Thanks, Your Highness", and jumped into the car with his companion. Then they drove off, to carry out their programme of sabotage behind the enemy line. Prince Olaf and his driver went on on foot.

That gives one an idea of the methods we use in training Britain's parachute troops. When he is on manoeuvres it is up to the parachutist to use every stratagem and trick he can think of, and no one is allowed to interfere with him.

BRAIN AND BRAWNS NEEDED.

The official name for Britain's paratroops is the Special Air Service. They are all volunteers, and they are drawn from all regiments of the British and Dominion armies. Any trained soldier can volunteer, but one has to pass a strict test, physical and mental, before one is chosen. It is a tough game, and paratroops get extra pay—"danger money", they call it.

But the mere fact of being tough will not alone qualify anyone for the Special Air Service, because the work calls for initiative and intellect as well as strong physique. It is no use dropping a cauliflower-eared bruiser behind the enemy lines if he has not been able to master the technicalities of map-reading, and all the other specialised knowledge that is essential for this type of warfare.

There are no restrictions on age; in fact, there is a Canadian in one unit who is 55, and I hear his Flight Instructor is delighted with his work. But most of the men range in age from 20 to the early thirties. The main physical qualifications are to be tough and wiry with lots of stamina. Height does not mean a thing. They sit around that hole in the bottom of the plane and wait for the green light—which is the signal for them to drop. **You can have them tall or short, but the thing is to have them a clever team of tough, quick thinking men.**

NO SHORTAGE OF VOLUNTEERS.

The training of the paratroops is done by both the R. A. F. and the Army, and they come under the Army. The R. A. F. provides the aircraft to

train them and trains the pilots to drop men instead of bombs. It is the Army's job to select the troops, and there is no shortage of volunteers. The Army supplies them with weapons and provides the tactical training, making them into effective fighting units on the ground.

The early training of these men parallels that of the Commandos. As a matter of fact the parachutists share with the Commandos the epithet of "**super-men of the British Army**". This ground training is tough and strenuous, and they do not start going up in planes until they have done several months of it.

First step in the toughening-up process is a particularly intensive course in Physical Training. Then they have a course in unarmed combat. Someone described this as all-in wrestling, without rules and with murderous intentions.

Then there are forced marches with full equipment on. This equipment includes a rifle, tommy-gun magazines, ground sheet, water-bottle, mess-tin, knife, fork and spoon, shaving gear and iron rations. The helmet is padded so that they will not injure their heads when they land, and their special boots are lined with crépe rubber to form shock-absorbers. Over all their equipment, except the parachute harness, they wear a smock, to prevent anything from catching on the plane as they drop out.

FORCED NIGHT MARCHES.

When they go on these forced night marches laden down with all their equipment, they run and walk alternately. After a few weeks of this they are so fit that they can cover as much as 20 miles in three hours. And when they are doing this rigorous hardening up, they go without food for long spells, they sleep in all sorts of weather with nothing but a ground sheet. It certainly toughens them up.

I know of one Corporal. He used to be Assistant Manager of a London Department Store. He earned about £ 2,000 a year in those days. He said that affluence was a good life, but rottenly soft. The other day for a bet he went without food for a week, and then wrestled with the Physical Instructor, and what is more threw him.

In this early training they also learn map-reading; they study foreign languages, especially German and Italian; and they also learn how to use the enemy's weapons and vehicles, so that they will be able to handle any they capture. They are schooled too in sabotage: the use of dynamite and things like that.

By the time they are ready to tackle the real parachute training the volunteers are toughened, highly trained Commandos.

They do their first jump in the gymnasium from a height of ten feet, because landing by parachute is just like jumping off a ten foot wall. Most of

the Instructors for this part of the training are former professional acrobats and wrestlers and tumblers ; they have spent their lives thinking out ways of falling without hurting oneself.

PRACTICE JUMPS.

The paratrooper does practice jumps in the gymnasium for weeks before he goes out of doors ; in fact, it is several months from the time he starts his training to the time when he actually goes up in a plane. His first jump out of doors is from a parachute tower, with open parachute.

The reason for this is that the Instructors strive to have each man so familiar with everything connected with a parachute jump, from the tug of the opening chute to the bump on landing, that by the time he is called upon to do it from a plane travelling at about 250 miles an hour, he is thoroughly confident and knows all the ropes.

When he is making his practice jumps from the tower, the trainee learns the tricks of parachute control—how to steer a chute by tugging at the lines and spilling air out of it ; how to prevent himself from being dragged along the ground by a heavy wind ; how to get out of his harness in a split second, and so on. When they are floating down to earth from the tower, the Instructors call out advice to them from the loudspeakers they have on the field.

THE GREEN SIGNAL.

Then comes the trainee's big thrill, his first jump from a plane in flight. He boards the plane with his pals, and as soon as they are in the air they take up their places round the circular hole in the bottom of the fuselage, their legs dangling and their eyes on the red light inside the plane. When that light changes to green, that is their cue to jump. The pilot has been specially trained for this type of work, and when he judges that it is the right time for them to jump he flashes on the green light, and out they drop.

If the landing of paratroops is going to be at all effective, they have to land as near as possible to the place aimed at and they have to be as closely bunched as can be. So they jump at intervals of a second, and a static cord attached to the inside of the plane automatically opens their chutes.

Their extra equipment is dropped separately ; it comes down in variously coloured parachutes. As soon as they are on the ground, and their equipment too, it is a matter of forming up into a fighting unit as quickly as possible, and that is the time when they are most vulnerable.

FIRST INTRODUCED BY RUSSIANS.

We have not heard a great deal about how much Britain is making use of her paratroops. They were in the news recently in that raid in Northern France, but by and large most of the paratroop news has been made by the Russians and the Germans.

The Russians had started it all some ten years ago. I remember those pictures of parachutists which appeared all over the world. They showed Russian troops dropping by the hundreds from the sky, and civilians making practice descents from parachute towers. We did not know then that the Russians really had got hold of something.

At the military manoeuvres at Moscow in 1937, military attachés from dozens of countries saw the Soviet's new paratroops in action. Most of them were interested, but they shook their heads and dismissed the whole thing as a stunt—quite novel, but of no practical value.

But not so the German military attachés. They hurried home and tolp the Nazi warlords all about it, and we know the result. The Germans have proved how effective paratroops can be. First of all in the invasion of Norway, and then in the invasion of Holland and Belgium. They dropped them by the thousands behind the enemy lines. Helped by "Fifth Columnists", they occupied key-points and spread terror among the civilians, and cut communications and captured aerodromes, and got those aerodromes ready for Nazi planes, laden with troops, who followed.

TWO-FOLD USE.

Broadly speaking, paratroops can be used in two ways. They can be used as the advance guard of much larger air-borne forces carried in troop-carriers—that is the way they were used by the Germans in Holland and Belgium. Or, they can be used in smaller groups, to carry out intermittent raids, the sabotage of key-points and things like that behind the enemy lines.

Britain's parachutists have been used for small-scale attacks so far. Only two of their operations have been made public; the raid on a radio location centre in Northern France recently and the one on four installations in Southern Italy in February last year.

They sang a song when they did that Southern Italy raid. It was specially prepared for the occasion. The chorus of it was: "Oh! What a Surprise For The Duce". They seem to go in for singing, these paratroopers. The ones in Britain have a song of their own too. This is how its chorus goes:—"If the chute doesn't open, we get no promotion, so good-bye and farewell to you all".

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PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

1942—

LECTURE XCIV—(*Batch 1*).

May ...	9, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	10, Sunday ...	Puvarasakudi ...	6.00 p. m.
		Venkatakulam ...	6.30 p. m.
	11, Monday ...	Tirumayyam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Melur ...	6.30 p. m.
	12, Tuesday ...	Malampatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Perambur ...	6.30 p. m.
	13, Wednesday.	Arimalam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilanilaikkottai ...	6.30 p. m.
	14, Thursday ...	Udayalippatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Killukottai ...	6.30 p. m.
	15, Friday ...	Perungalur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Adanakkottai ...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE XCV—(*Batch 2*).

	16, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	17, Sunday ...	Vayalogam ...	6.00 p. m.
		Kudumiyamalai ...	6.30 p. m.
	18, Monday ...	Nallur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Mandaiyur ...	6.30 p. m.
	19, Tuesday ...	Nachandupatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Virachchilai ...	6.30 p. m.
	20, Wednesday.	Vengalur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Konapattu ...	6.30 p. m.
	21, Thursday ...	Panayappatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Rangiyam ...	6.30 p. m.
	22, Friday ...	Kodumbalur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Viralimalai ...	6.30 p. m.

NOTICE.

A WAR FILM

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